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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 196 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
22nd Aug	India	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia	8000	....	....
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Simla	6000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	,,	,,

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA.

JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	12th Aug.	21st Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	8785	28th ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	8th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant, Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	27th Aug	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415		

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	...	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	...

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	640
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umona"*	5,500	24th August 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Free! Free!! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
60/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2184 Fri. 21st Aug. *6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

T. S. "LINGA" on Friday 21st August (Passengers only) connecting with S. S. "DUMRA" at Karachi for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2998 tons on Wednesday the 19th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th August, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsena. Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS
1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.		48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,990,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang		Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta		Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London		Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons		San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden)	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki		Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang		Tientsin
Kobe	New York		Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

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WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.

For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.

The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

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GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs.	19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs.	11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)		10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,0.,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3058

WANTED.

WANTED LADIE S AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

WANTED.—AGENTS. First year s commission 40 per cent subsequent years 7 per cent. ROBINSON and MORRIS, IMPERIAL GUARANTEED LIFE OFFICE. Byculla, Bombay. 3529

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED FULLY TRAINED NURSES and MIDWIVES. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 with quarters or Rs. 10 house rent.
Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 3567

WANTED—An M. A. in Physics for the post of Professor of Physics in the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per month. Apply stating age, qualifications &c., &c., to:—
THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College Managing Committee,
3544 Lahore.

WANTED—Two SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs 50 on temporary establishment.
Apply with testimonials before the 30th instant.
(Sd.) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh Dist.
Jalgaon, 17th August, 1914. 2403

AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN, having over 20 years' all-round practical experience in Piecegoods and Sundries of the Bombay, Punjab and Calcutta Markets, at present in charge of the Piecegoods Department of a large European Firm, will SHORTLY BE OPEN for engagement. Confident of initiating new or developing existing business. Reasonable salary with participation in profits required. Apply to Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3561

WANTED a LADY TEACHER, well versed in English and Marathi, to teach 4 children at Nhava near Panwell. Residence free. One who knows to play Harmonium preferred. Gharry fare paid.
Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally between 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
THE SECRETARY,
Mama Hajani Palace,
Worli, Bombay.
2351

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
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Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence School.
Dept. A/E8.
11, Hurnum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Pure English NURSE for infant from December. Apply Col. JOHNSTON, National Bank, Bombay. 2404

WANTED. ONE INTERMEDIATE FRAME in perfect working order new or second-hand by PLATT or TWEEDALES and SMALLEY. Apply to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3585

WANTED.—A MIDWIFE, salary Rs. 30 to 50, quarters and conveyance free. A Madrassi or a Native Christian would be preferred. Apply stating age with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Bindranawagarh via Rajim. (B. N. Ry.) 2402

WANTED a B.Sc. for the post of SCIENCE TEACHER in the Government High School at Chhindwara on Rs. 50.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYALAL GURU,
Inspector of Schools,
2239 Nerbudda Circle.

NURSE, fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hosp. Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Board, washing and uniform allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th August, also stating age and nationality to A. J. V. BETTS, Major, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik. 2241

WANTED—For the Aided Anglo-Vernacular High School, Abu Road:—
(1). SECOND MASTER, Graduate with training and teaching experience, if possible, should be prepared to teach most subjects, except Science and Classical languages upto the Matriculation Standard. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100.
(2). THIRD MASTER, good Graduate, trained if possible. Strong in English and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60.
(3). FOURTH MASTER, Graduate or good intermediate. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50
(4). SIXTH MASTER at least Intermediate. Pay Rs. 35 to Rs. 40.
(5). A PERSIAN TEACHER, thoroughly competent to teach upto the Matriculation standard. A knowledge of English preferred. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.
Every teacher will be expected to join the pupils in games. Applications should state what games they are good in.
Selected teachers will be required to join at Abu Road on the 20th December 1914.
Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President, Anglo-Vernacular High School, Abu Road, and should reach him not later than the 20th September 1914.
E. C. H. CONDON,
M.A., M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E.,
President, A. V. High School, Abu Road.
2401

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE.—A PLAYER-PIANO of special design, absolutely perfect nearly new, suitable for large hall or palace, cost Rs. 2,150. Inclusive of fine collection of rolls, price Rs. 1,400. Apply Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3581

FOR SALE.—35 H. P. STUDEBAKER CAR, latest 1914, model in new condition. With extra large honey combe radiator, shock absorbers. 3 spare tyres. 2 sets seat and monsoon covers any trial accept Rs. 4,250 for quick sale.
DR. CARR,
3534 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one second-hand 12 H. P. four Cylinder "TALBOT CAR," Rotund body painted and trimmed Dark red, fitted with Talbots detachable wheels and one spare wheel, Kopalaps type hood, single pane adjustable front glass screen, tyre brackets, with well for carrying spare wheel, 2 Gas Head Lamps. 2 Oil Lamps, and one tail Lamp, complete in good order. Has been very little used.
Cost when new Rs. 7,500. Any reasonable offer will be considered.
Apply to THE PALACE CONTROLLER. Mysore. 2349

TO BE LET.

ADVERTISER would like Gentleman to share his flat near Apollo Bunder. E. L. and Fan. Terms moderate. References required. Address Box No. 540 "Bombay Chronicle." 2340

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR at KALBADEVIE Road suitable for office or residential purposes. Spacious and airy rooms. Apply to B. J. MISTRY Persian Hat Depot. 3539

TO SUBLET DAVAR VILLA Sea Side Bandra, reasonable terms till end of October. Apply Mr. M. V. MERCHANT, Secretariat, Bombay. 3506

TO BE LET.—An up to date GODOWN, recently built by Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, size 100ft. X 80 X 16 near the docks. For further particulars apply to Messrs. RUTTONJI BOMONJI & Co., 1 Forbes Street. 3574

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of DHONDIBAI widow of BABAJI GOPAL of Bombay Goldsmith Hindu Inhabitant a midwife lately residing at Borbhat Lane Bombay, without the Fort .....Deceased.

VASUDEO MAHDEO PAWASKER of Powas in Ratnagiri District Hindu Inhabitant a Goldsmith at present residing at Ghatkooper the paternal uncle's son of the father of the husband of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. PURNANAND & COMPANY,
3587 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of OOSMAN FAZOOLABHOY of Bombay Dhakhni Mahomedan Inhabitant student a bachelor .....Deceased.

ASHABAI wife of FAKIR MAHOMED IMAMBHAI and AMIRBAI widow of BHICUMBHAI IMAMBHAI both of Nasick Dhakhni Mahomedan Inhabitants temporarily residing at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay the 1st Cousin Sisters of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. NANU, HORMUSJEE & CO.,
3588 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep	7.50
20.37 ,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.48
7.18 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22.12
8.59 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawa Cantt:	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt::	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7 .26 ,,	Ambala Cantt, †	,,	21. 8
	Kalka †	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30§
		Arr.	18.40
		Dep.	18.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

Hansa Line Steamers "LICHTENFELS" & "MARIENFELS."
Austrian Lloyd Steamer "VORWAERTS."

THE COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be glad if all parties interested in the cargoes of the above three steamers, now lying at MARMAGOA, will send in their names before SATURDAY next to the SECRETARY of THE CHAMBER. It is proposed to take concerted action with a view to obtaining delivery of these cargoes and those interested are hereby invited to attend a meeting in these rooms, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY next the 25th instant at 4 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.
3589. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has LOST two SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 163 and 597 of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LTD. Anybody presenting them at the office of the AHMEDABAD NEW SPINNING MILLS AHMEDABAD will receive a reward of Rs. 10 per share.
D. K. PANDIT.
17th August, 1914. 3583

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that under instructions from the Prize Court cargo imported by the steamers "RHEINFELS" and "WARTURM" will be delivered to the consignees on production of bills of lading and on payment of freight (if unpaid) and all customs and dock dues and other charges. Contraband goods as also goods which are consigned to German or Austrian subjects will not be delivered. Delivery orders will be granted by the Undersigned from Thursday, the 20th instant, between 11-0 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily on production by consignees of Bills of Lading.
2 In order to recoup the charges incurred in the discharge and delivery of the cargo, an extra fee equal to the Dock wharfage fee in the case of goods landed in the Docks or the bunder wharfage fee in the case of goods landed at Bunders, will be levied in respect of each consignment. These fees will be collected by the Port Trust on behalf of Government along with other Port Trust charges before delivery of the goods at the Docks or Bunders is permitted.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.
Town Custom House.
Bombay, August 18th, 1914.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED by the Director of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS and ENGINEERS in possession of Board of Trade Certificates for employment in Steamships chartered by Government for General service.
Candidates for employment should apply with Certificates and testimonials of character to the undersigned between the hours of noon and 2 p.m. when information regarding pay and conditions of service will be furnished.
Miscellaneous ratings, Lascars, Stokers and Domestics desirous of employment in the above steamers should apply to the SHIPPING MASTER, BOMBAY, with their discharges, for conditions of service, pay, &c.

(Sd.) St. L. S. WARDEN,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer, Bombay.
Port Office,
Bombay, 14th August, 1914.
3569

NOTICE.

THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER Co. beg to announce that they have increased the prices of Continental Tyres and Accessories of every description by 15 per cent. on and from the 15th of AUGUST 1914. 3586

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company Goods Department at Waribunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweeping such as bags of cotton seeds, linseed, jawari rapeseed, tilly, herda, mohwaflower, wheat turmeric, bundles of gunny bags, casks, bundles of iron bars, boxes of luggage lot of old records steel hoops and bands, bags of sweeping grain, condemned sheets and other miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICES.

The sale of the property at Bhoiwada advertised for this day by order of Messrs. AMIN and DESAI, solicitors for the transferee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Issabella wife of Gregory Gonsalves and others has been postponed until further notice.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will take private offers for the sale of the machinery, types and furniture of the above Press lying in its old premises in Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
For particulars of the goods and inspection of the same apply to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, August 19th, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Elphinstone Circle (by the side of Messrs. Kemp & Co.,) Teak and Blackwood Household and Office furniture.
Such as:—Armed and Armless chairs, Dining Tables, Drawing Room Suites, Writing Tables, Washing and Dressing Tables, Lady's Writing Tables, Office chairs, Easy chairs Leather Lined chairs and sofas, Dinner Waggon, Hatstands, Carpets, Table fan, Dirty clothes baskets, Phonographs, records, book cases, Almirahs, Watches and clocks, tea and dinner sets, etc., etc.
The property of private gentlemen Glass door, Cupboards, Iron and wooden bedsteads, Almirahs, hat stands, book cases, washing table.
D'LAL & Co.,
Bombay, August 19th, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

The sale of valuable landed property at Moreland Road advertised to take place today is postponed till Wednesday the 2nd proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT JAMBUL WADI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Eruchsha Dadabhoy Karanjia, Bai Gaimai Dadabhoy Karanjia Bai Alamai Dadabhoy Karanjia and Bai Pilamai Dadabhoy Karanjia one of the Administrators and three of the administratrices of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Ranjibhoy Karanjia the under mentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of September 1907.
All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement 720 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 487 New No. 2473 Old Survey No. 4/1214 and New Survey No. 2/6 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 2452 to 2457 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Jambul Wadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bai Cooverbai widow of Ardeshir Edulji Chinoy on or towards the West partly by the property of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia and partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy (Framji Bilimoria and the said Dadabhoy Ranjibhoy Karanjia on or towrds the North by the Jambul Wadi Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the house and premises known as Robert Money institution and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dadabhoy Ranjibhoy Karanjia deceased and are now in that of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.
For further particulars and Condition of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharmsi Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instruction from the Executors of the late Mr. Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaiseth Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will on a date to be fixed hereafter sell by public auction at Sleater Road, Grant Road, near Grant Road Railway Station very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture by Benjamin and Roberts and others, drawing room suites, sofas, cushion chairs, lamps, carpets, pictures and oliographs, one semi-grand piano by J. Brinsmead, cupboards, almirahs dressing tables, hat stands, rich glass and plated wares etc., etc. Also a lot of garden tubs and pots of Rose and Palm trees.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 19th, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager, Mr. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

A SPECIAL TOPICAL WAR PROGRAMME
At 10 P. M.

23rd FRENCH DRAGOONS MOBILISING.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY & ARTILLERY.

THE TSAR REVIEWING HIS TROOPS

SERVIANS PREPARING FOR WAR.

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BELGIAN CAVALRY.

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BRITAIN'S GREAT FLEET
NEW SERIES
in addition to our ordinary programme.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
Last Night of
SAM STERN
SAM STERN
The famous Hebrew Comedian
To-morrow
IS
GALA NIGHT
5 Star Artistes 5
LES
LES
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BAU MALAGAS
BAU ALAGAS
BAU MALAGAS
The great Spanish Dancers.
ADDIE LEIG
The gifted comedienne.
VERA ROCHDALE
La Petite Soubrette
RUSSELL CARR
The Military Ventriloquist
AND
OUR GAIETY PICTURES.
BOOK EARLY AND BE EARLY
Popular Prices.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
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Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 8 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	8 12 per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
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Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

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OF
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THE FRUITS OF VENGEANCE.

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The story of a jealous man, who in his mad attempt to wreak vengeance upon another, destroys himself. Interesting pictures of life in a circus-tent.

SENSATIONAL TRAPEZE AND TIGHT-ROPE WALKING PERFORMANCES.

Another Drama you should not miss:—

LIEUT. ROSE AND THE STOLEN BATTLESHIP. | Showing WAR ON LAND! WAR ON SEA! WAR IN THE AIR!

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Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 to 6-30.

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INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS. BOOKS.

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EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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Company, Limited.

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Low rates, liberal conditions.

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Managing Director
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvodic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

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THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

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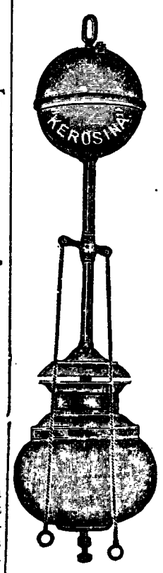

600 Candle Power Lamp
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White Light.
1 only one gallon (6 bottles) of Kerosine for about 65 Hours.
Simplest Construction.
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Rs. 45 Nett.

Suitable for Clubs, Messes, Residences, Halls, Billiards, Stores, Theatres, Shops, etc. etc

Illustrated Catalogue will be supplied on application.

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KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic
BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.
A trial bottle free

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Chemists,
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Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 18TH AUGUST, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.22" and Delhi 0.11." Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab but in defect at Ambala; night temperature is below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 1.58" and Allahabad 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Rajputant, Ajmer has had 0.33" and Kotah 1.60". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 2.85" and Indore 1.45". In Kathiawar Veraval reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Neemuch and in defect at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.40," Saugor 2.76", Hoshangabad 3.65", Khandwa 3.10", Akola 0.63", Amraoti 0.56" and Raipur 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Berar but in excess at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.55", Mormugao 0.31" and Karwar 0.91". Skies are heavily clouded. The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local elsewhere; Malegaon has had 0.24", Ahmednagar and Belgaum 0.10" each and Aurangabad 0.23". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rainfall into Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Punjab and on the Coromandel Coast, and a considerable increase of rainfall in Central India West and the northern half of the Central Provinces and Mysore and some increase in the Konkan, but a decrease in the southern half of the Central Provinces and in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and probably Mysore, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the north Punjab, the United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast, while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, fairly general rain in Central India West and the Deccan, local rain on the Coromandel Coast and in east Rajputana, and a few showers in the United Provinces and the east Punjab, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 18th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th) ..	95.4	86.4	41	..	0.00	0.00
Jask ..	93.5	83.4	76	..	?	?
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th) ..	87.5	82.4	74	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102.0	84.6	69	..	9.31	5.43
Rawalpindi ..	99.1	67.5	32	0.22	?	?
Lahore ..	101.8	80.7	81	..	14.68	4.13
Sirsa ..	102.3	77.2	92	..	12.40	..
Ambala ..	97.7	77.3	91	0.08	16.46	0.10
Delhi ..	94.7	..	91	0.11	14.95	—1.29
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91.1	77.2	79	..	21.77	5.13
Mainpuri ..	84.4	76.5	91	0.03	14.67	—0.82
Jhansi ..	90.6	77.0	81	..	21.25	—2.99
Cawnpore ..	84.0	74.5	93	1.58	18.18	—2.32
Allahabad ..	92.6	77.5	85	6.15	31.19	8.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi ..	87.0	80.4	79	..	6.20	0.83
Ajmer ..	92.7	75.5	90	0.33	11.45	—1.95
Jaipore ..	98.2	78.4	79	0.08	21.29	6.81
Kotah ..	93.8	76.6	84	1.60	20.11	2.28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka ..	85.4	78.7	82	0.02	12.70	1.93
Veraval ..	82.4	77.3	89	0.20	10.41	—3.4
Rajkot ..	87.9	74.8	85	..	20.13	0.66
Bhavnagar Para ..	87.4	76.8	94	..	26.79	13.72
Surat ..	84.3	78.6	83	..	40.76	10.34
Ahmedabad ..	86.2	77.9	84	..	28.41	5.59
Deesa ..	89.4	76.3	82	..	20.17	3.64
Neemuch ..	94.1	74.0	82	2.85	21.06	3.57
Indore ..	76.1	71.1	90	1.45	18.29	—1.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	90.8	75.7	91	0.40	29.99	—6.74
Saugor ..	88.8	71.9	89	2.76	27.47	—2.66
Hoshangabad ..	88.5	73.2	96	3.65	38.48	7.48
Khandwa ..	76.3	72.3	93	3.10	21.35	3.51
Akola ..	76.9	72.7	95	0.63	16.42	—3.12
Amraot ..	80.5	71.7	93	0.56	17.12	—2.84
Nagpur ..	88.4	73.8	87	0.05	24.64	—4.93
Chanda ..	85.5	75.0	87	..	22.72	—9.66
Raipur ..	86.7	77.6	89	0.15	25.70	—5.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.0	78.9	86	0.01	75.30	4.32
Ratnagiri ..	81.7	74.9	93	0.55	97.24	20.60
Mormugao ..	82.6	73.5	98	0.31	83.05	10.11
Karwar ..	79.5	72.7	95	0.91	117.48	24.90
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	76.4	72.1	86	0.24	17.06	5.87
Ahmednagar ..	74.8	69.0	83	0.10	11.55	1.48
Poona ..	75.4	69.7	86	0.04	23.78	9.15
Sholapur ..	81.3	71.9	82	..	15.12	3.20
Bijapur ..	81.4	70.5	86	0.02	8.31	1.12
Belgaum ..	77.4	67.1	95	0.10	71.75	40.62
Aurangabad ..	76.1	70.2	86	0.23	18.72	4.02
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	86.1	74.6	83	..	39.67	18.76
Hyderabad ..	81.8	72.8	81	..	25.38	10.87
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	78.4	71.5	97	3.04	109.04	19.71
Calicut ..	75.8	73.3	98	1.05	82.62	6.13
Cochin ..	80.1	72.2	95	0.98	60.74	1.55
Colombo ..	84.9	77.5	82	..	15.61	0.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.1	80.7	76	..	12.47	—2.41
Bellary ..	90.0	75.3	68	..	2.02	—3.16
Guddapah ..	88.4	75.2	90	0.06	10.94	0.37
Madras ..	96.0	74.2	74	2.93	12.08	3.39
Bangalore ..	79.6	65.6	94	1.80	8.53	—1.62
Coimbator ..	84.8	68.5	88	0.09	2.85	—0.81
Trichinopoly ..	95.6	78.1	61	..	2.53	—1.96
Negapatam ..	91.5	79.3	67	..	3.33	—2.21

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 18th, '14	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to Aust 17th. 1913	June 1st to Aust 17th. 1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 01	57 30	60 65	42 88
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 10	58 75	71 20	47 62
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 03	61 17	70 22	47 83
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 10	68 21	73 23	46 95

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Rainfall has almost disappeared from Northeast India and has extended in Northwest India. Temperature is low in the centre of the United Provinces and Berar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula and Mysore; local in the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Kashmir, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point, Tavoy, Rangoon and Akyab three inches, Mergui and Toungoo one and half; Monlmein, and Diamond Island four; Mandalay and Monywa one and half Jesore, Sambalpur and Lucknow one; Cawnpore and Meerut one and half; Simla three; Murree two; Kotah and Indore one and half; Neemuch three; Sutna two; Hoshangabad four; Saugor and Pachmarhi three; Karwar one; Bangalore one and a half; Raichur and Mercara, two, Mangalore three; Calicut and Cochin one, Madras three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the Punjab Northeast Baluchistan and decrease in the Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA
Bombay 17th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.635inches.
Temperature of Air ...	81.2degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.4 ,,
Dew Point ...	76.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.847 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	
Maximum temperature of Air ...	10.0 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	84.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	77.9 ,,
Movement of Wind do. ...	W.WNW.W
Fall of Rain ...	161miles.
Total fall during month ...	0.01inches
Do. do. year ...	9.49 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th ...	57.45 ,,
	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill
	Aug.	h m	ft. in	Aug.	h. m	ft. in
Tu	18	m 9 32	26 0	18	m 2 9	17 9
		8 49a	24 4		3 32a	20 9
W	19	m 10 13	27 0	19	m 3 5	17 9
		9 50a	25 4		4 15a	19 8
TH	20	m 10 50	27 11	20	m 3 54	16 2
		10 30a	26 5		4 52a	18 7
F	21	m 11 25	28 8	21	m 4 37	15 7
		11 24a	27 5		5 27a	17 7
S	22	m 0 0 a	29 2	22	m 5 18	15 6
					6 2 a	16 2
Sun	23	m 0 9	28 2	23	5 59a	15 6
		0 35a	29 4		6 38a	15 4
M	24	m 0 53	28 6	24	m 6 41	15 2
		1 11a	29 1		7 15a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 18	(Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 21m.	Sunset 7h.	6m.
,, 19	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h.	5m.
,, 20	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 7h.	4m.
,, 21	(Friday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h.	3m.
,, 22	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h.	3m.
,, 23	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h.	2m.
,, 24	(Monday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h.	1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, August 21st, 5h 26-5m. p.m. Perigee, 24th, 0-0h, p.m.: First Quarter 28th, 10h, 22-5m. a.m.: Full Moon Sept. 4th, 7h 31-2m p.m.: Apogee, 9th, 0-2lh, a.m.: Last Quarte 12th, 11h. 18-3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th August 1914 was 29·515 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the faremeter cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.

By Appointment to H. H. HE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists!

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FREE ON APPLICATION.

"GWALIOR RACES."

"AUTUMN METING,,

23rd, 25th and 27th November 1914.

For Prospectus apply to the *Honorary Secretary*, GWALIOR RACSE, GWALOR.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract wilds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE HAIR OIL.

KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil is composed of excellent drugs, is delightful to use, is the very essence of refinement, for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair. For preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant, and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed, no other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has besides the most delicate and charming perfume.

For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in Allahabad Exhibition, and hundreds of unsolicited testimonials praising the good effects of this oil are received.

Price Re. 1 per bottle; v. p. p. as. 4 extra. For three bottles Rs. 2-10; v. p. p. annas 7 extra.

N.B.—Samples free, on receipt of half anna postage stamp.

Do Not Fail To Try It.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY.

THE FALL OF HEAVY RAINS

will bring in its train Cough, Cold and Lung troubles on the one hand, and Rheumatism, Neuraligia, Headache and Painful Joints and Limbs on the other No home should, therefore, be without the two following well-tried remedies.

LYNSOLA

The cough and cold cure. It "touches the tickle," dissolves the phlegm, and soothes the sore spots. An Ideal Lung Tonic, free from opiates. Alike good for infants and adults.

LAOCOON PAIN-RUB.

A very effective embrocation giving "Relief in a Rub" in all cases of rheumatism, headache sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia and painful joints and muscles.

MADON SONS & Co.
The Original Madon & Co.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,200
Mid Americans	6.50d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30d.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M G.	3 70/100
F. G. „ . „	3 80/100
Fine „ „	3 95/100
Good Bhownuggur	unquoted
F. G. „	
Fine „	
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	
Good Oomra M. G.	
F. G. „ „	
Fine „ „	
Good M. G. Oomra	4 55/100
Fine M. G. Oomra	4 85/100
Good Broach	5 45/100
F. G. „	5 60/100
Fine „	5 75/100
Good Khandeish	unquoted
F. G. „	

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, August 17th.

Amount of Bullion paid into the Bank of England	384,000
Bar Silver Spot	27⅛
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,280,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 18th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 15th and 16th August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	*32	36,976
B.B. & C.I. Railway	94	114,017

*Boxes and Bars.

EXCHANGE.

There is some enquiry for remittances but otherwise there is nothing doing. Rates are unchanged.

Bank's selling:—	
T. T. ready	1s./3d. 13/16
D.D. mail	1s./3d. 15/16
T.T. forward	*Nil.*
Bank's buying:—	
Private D. D. ready	1s./4d. 1/3
Credits 3m./s.	1s./4d. 3/8
60d./s. Japan	149 (with war risk covered.)

BULLION.

Reuter's quotation for ready bar silver in London yesterday (17th) was 27 ¼ in the local market ready bars are selling at about 79-2.

We quote:—

	Rs. a.p.
English bar gold	25-4-0
Sovereigns (dragon)	15-0-0
Ready bar silver cum duty ..	79-2-0

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in the Paper Market to-day and the quotation for account stood in the vicinity of Rs. 93.

The Share Market was entirely closed.

COTTON.

With regard to forward business there is no change to report in the general position of the local market. Transactions in contracts, except amongst jobbers, are at a standstill, and bazaar quotations are irregular and more or less nominal. Good Broach March opened at Rs. 222 and fully good Bengal January at Rs. 154. Closing rates are as under in a fluctuating market, the price for good Broach having touched Rs. 217½ during the day.

In ready cotton the daily offtake by mills is only a few hundred bales, and these purchases are generally made from the cheapest lots offering. There is no other business doing. The undermentioned rates have been fixed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for ready cotton, and are to remain in force until further notice.

Good Broach	219 March.
Fully good Bengal	150 January.
Fine Bengal	159 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	17 6-7 January.
Fine Khandesish	167 January.

QUOTATIONS OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	140	130	..	Ready and to remain in force until further notice.
H. G. Rajputana	142	132	..	
M.G. Penaam	145	135	..	
M. G. Scind-Punjab	143	133	..	
M.G. Kandeish	155	145	..	
H. G. Hingunghat, Wardha ..	181	..	..	
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	180	..	..	
M. G. Yeotmahl	175	..	..	
M. G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum	170	..	..	
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum ..	165	155	..	
M. G. Amraoti	167	..	..	
M.G. Broach	210	205	200	
M. G. Dholera	200	194	..	
M.G. Muttia	..	135	..	
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	205	
M.G. Westerns	..	..	205	
H.G. Westerns	..	..	200	
M.G. Compta	..	..	220	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	4,013 Bales.
Wheat	20,388 Cwts.
Linseed	971 „
Rape, Rai. etc.	31 „
Gingellyseed	Nil. „
Poppyseed	Nil. „
Groundnuts	264 „
Castorseed	1,615 „
Rice	2,291 „
Myrabollams	Nil. „
Cotton seed	4,642 „
Mowraseed	55 „
Gram	3,442 „
Jowar	343 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	481 „

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 17th August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	55
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1700
Bank of Bombay	Jan-July	14%	1380
Bank of India Rs. 50.	do.	6%	55
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil.	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	Nil.	19
Central Co-operative Bank Rs. 25	..	As. 8-8	86
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,400
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½%	80
Poona Bank .. .. .. Old Issue Rs. 30 } .. New Issue Rs. 15 } ..	.. June	10% 10%	66 nom. 15. nom.
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	11½	178
Standard Bank Rs. 20 O.	..	..	8
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.	..	Nil.	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank ..	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank .. .. £12½ A... .. £12½ B...	.. ..	8% 8%	£28 £22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	64%	£18/10
Eastern Bank Lt. £4 ..	March	6%	71
National Bank of India £12½	Sept.-Mar.	14%	60
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	May.	800	4,800
Albert Kurrachees	Nov.	45	800
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	12
Fort	Nov.	8	200
Godavery Valley	..	6	96
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	645½
Hundustan P. & M. ..	..	15	6
Hingolee	Sept.	5	10
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	185
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	..	7%	703
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil.	190
Mahmudpura Co.	..	7	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil.	28
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Mannfg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sept.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	8581
New Berar	Jan.	40	542½
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	280
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	80	6521
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	810
Alliance.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	65
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co. ..	..	25	565
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	440
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	190
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1800
China.	Mar.-Sep.	45	528
Chinoi Silk	..	20	405
Colaba Land and Mill ..	do	55	1410
Coronation Mills	do.	Nil.	468
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla	April.	50	566
Crescent	Apl.-Sept.	6	97½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	190
David	May-Nov.	20	470
Edward Sasson	April.	10	165
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sept.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	404
Framjee Petit	do.	50	1300
Finlay Mills	do.	10	275
Gold Mohur	do.	25	475
Hindustan	Nov.	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	80nom
Indian Dyeing and. Bleaching	Apl.-Sept.	5	98½XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April.	25	240
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	58XD
Jewnaj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	121
Kastoorchand Mills. ..	New	New	200
Khandelsh	June-Dec.	25	850
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1860 XD
Kooinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	715
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1125
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1040
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1.850
Maneckjee Petit	Mar-Sep.	50	1750
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	25
Morajee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,540
Nabab of Carnbay ..	..	80	350
New Great Eastern ..	do.	8	210
New City of Bombay ..	Mar-Sept.	95	1125
Pearl Mill	New	New	200
Phœnix	Apl.-Sept.	8	160
Presidency	April.	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	do.	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl.-Sept.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	935
Sum	..	Nil.	117½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	220
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1410
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	6¼ Premium
Tata Mills 5½ P. Rs. 50	New	New	20 Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1100
Vishnu Cotton .. O .. 7% P. ..	..	Nil.	375
	..	Nil.	688
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly.	Sept.-Aug.	5½%	135
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly ..	Feb-July.	6½	600
Amritsar Patty Rly	Mar-Aug.	9%	148
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	128
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100..	do.	4%	117
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 ..	Apl.-Oct.	4%	110
Mandra B. on Rly Rs. 25 .	Jan.-July	4%	29
Sara Siraiganj Rly Rs. 50..	do.	4%	48
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	171
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	600
Upper Sind Light Rly ..	do.	4%	128

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	May-Oct.	6	115X
All India U.I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	August.	R. 1	6
Bamanikua	..	..	2
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	35
Badham Pile	July	7	84XD
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	46
Bo. Burma T. Corpt Rs.125	..	35	900
Bombay Electric .. { P ..	Feb.-Aug.	6%	177
Supply T. Co. Ltd. { O ..	July	5%	210
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	..	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sept.	Rs. 5	210
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	do.	6%	255
Central Mining Co., ..	April.	1	28
City of Bombay Building Co., ...	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 ..	April.	42%	585
Indian Cement Rs. 150 ..	..	New	185
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd. Rs. 20	Nov.	Nil.	12
Cotton Oil Company { O { Old 100 .. New .. { Issue 75 .. 7 %P150	June	7%	105
	Oct-July	7%	75
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	155
Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50	do.	10%	182
Katni Cement Ordy 100..	..	..	51
„ Deffd 40 ..	..	..	88
„ 7% Pref 100 ..	..	..	76
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12½	98
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	.. 8	157
Marcks & Co., ...	..	Nil.	98XD
Marsland Pr. Co., O. ..	..	..	70 Nom.
Marsland Price Co., 7%P. ..	Apl.-Nov.	7%	109
Napier Hotel Co., ...	May	Rs. 8	59
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	April.	20%	85
Phillips & Co., ...	Sept.	10%	795
Port Canning Co., ..	do.	45	81
Shivraipur Synd etc. ..	April.	17%	800
Sirdars Carbonic Gas Co. ..	Mar-Aug.	6%	10
Soundy & Co., ...	..	Nil.	75
Tata Iron and Steel { O. .. D. .. P. ..	Jan. & July	.. 6%	19½ Nom. 76 128 185
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	..	128
Ordinary	Jan.	4%	1150
Preference 7% ..	do.	4%	1125
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% Debentures Con. 7% Prf }	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	1065
Thacker & Co., ...	May	3½%	212½
Telephone Co., ...	April.	Rs. 8	85
Treacher & Co.	July	10	465

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, the 15th August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

August 18th.

S.S. Edawana Walker Calcutta Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

August 18th.

S.S. Manin Zennars Port Said via Massowa.

The following vessel obtained port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Sildra Bryn Calcutta
S.S. Akbar Murch Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday,

Steamer Devanha for China

S. S. Edawana:—The steamer Edawana 2686 tons Captain W. Walker arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on 11 August with ballast.

S. S. Sildra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sildra 2097 tons Captain E. Brya will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Akbar:—The B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Akbar 2902 tons, Captain J. H. Murch will sail to-day for Karachi with ballast.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta passed the Canal on the 16th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th instant.

Tuesday, August 18th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
C. & R.	Chakrata	Macfadysen	M. M. & Co
D & E	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
F	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
H.	Griqua	Crome	W. & A. G. & Co
K	African	Monarch	Dakers W. & A. G. & Co
M	Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Java Maru	Fuchigama	N. Y. K
5	Roma	Andrew	Rubattino Line
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
8	Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co
9	Warburn	Krull	Dock Manager
10 & 11	Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
12 & 13	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
14	Linga	Cutbush	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Upada	Le Brocp	M. M. & Co
2	Sumatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
3.	Taiyabi	Kass .... E. E. Colin &	Co
5	Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6	Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6.	Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6	Itota	Butler	M. M. & Co
7	Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
8	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G & Co
8	Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
10	Teesta	Willis	M. M. & Co
14	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
17	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

A. D. OFFSIDE No. 2

Sangola	Mlln	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanc	Kock	T. M. & Co
Angus	Lavsell	A. Y. & Co
Akber	Murch	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
City of Sparta	McKeller	K. N. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Edawana	Walker	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co.
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Vadura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 18.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 300 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 6 cwts. rosin, W. Heywood and Clark; 24 cwts. old rubber, M. Adamjee.

FOR KOBE.

JAVA MARU (s) 738 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Assaye from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—18 parcels assays, 2 boxes gold coin, 39 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes 11 cases specie, 43 boxes 964 bars silver, 3 cases cigarettes, 41 bundles skins, 1 bale hides, 35 cases 5 bundles gum benjamin, 25 bags gum Arabic, 45 bags gum myrah, 132 cases glass bangles, 7 boxes raisins, 614 cases cassia, 7 cases cassia oil, 408 bags sago flour, 20 bags tapioca flour, 1,605 cases 1,087 chests fire crackers, 45 cases peppermint crystals, 7 cases peppermint oil, 105 cases 6 jottas preserves, 50 bales 50 bundles staraoj seed, 2 cases aniseed oil, 133 cases camphor, 1 case paper, 428 bags beans, 5,088 bags green peas, 25 bags cardamom seed, 185 bundles dry ginger, 225 bags sugar candy, 91 cases vegetable wax, 3 cases 360 half chests 4,072 chests 2,640 packages tea, 58 cases cotton goods, 1,110 bales 118 cases 27 chests silk, 18 cases silk yarn, 296 cases 23 bales 1 box 10 chests silk goods, 1 case woollen goods, 100 bales hemp.

S. S. Barala from Busreh. Agents M. M. and Co.—2 jottas indigo, 20 cases 41 bags raisins, 13 bags 4 bundles almonds, 7,494 bags wheat, 550 bags gram, 242 bags gram dall, 39 bags bajree, 92 bags barley, 511 bags rice, 4 casks rum, 1 cask spirit, 4 cases champagne, 100 bags oil cakes, 650 bags sugar, 17 bags C. seed, 140 bags poppy seed, 62 bags linseed, 35 bags 38 bundles F. seed, 8 bags 3 bundles attari, 50 cases rose water, 83 bundles rose buds, 31 bundles skins, 3 bundles goat hair, 1 bundle wool, 12 tins pearls, 1 tin sovereigns, 37 bars silver, 67 bundles 8 cases 7 boxes specie, 4 bundles copper, 7,529 bags 66 bundles dates.

Apropos of the L. M. S. examination of the Calcutta University, the Governor-in-Council has decided to establish a separate body to be called "The State Medical Faculty," which shall examine and certify to the qualifications of those medical students who are unable to attain to the high standard required for the M. B. degree. An additional advantage of this course will be the possibility of standardizing the examination of candidates from the Government medical schools and from those private medical schools whose equipment and training may justify them in aspring to a registrable qualification for their students.

BLOODSHED IN DUBLIN.

TROOPS FIRE ON CROWD.

4 KILLED AND 80 WOUNDED

WOMAN AMONG THE DEAD.

The gravest incident that has yet occurred in all the unhappy Irish business has to be recorded. Blood has been shed today and lives have been lost in armed conflict between the military and the people, wrote the Dublin correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on July 26th. By an extraordinary piece of irony the scene was not Belfast, but Dublin.

At the time of wiring four deaths have occurred as the result of bullet and bayonet wounds, but owing to the large number of people, men and women, seriously injured the list of casualties may be increased.

The fighting, for such it was, followed a remarkable gun-running feat at Howth, which I will describe later.

This appeared to be entirely successful, but the coastguards, powerless against the well-disciplined Irish Volunteers, who marched off with their booty of arms to Dublin, managed after difficulties to get into communication with the authorities in the capital.

And this it was that led to the collision with the soldiery.

All the available city police were hurried down to Howth by train and tramcar, but got there too late to be of any use. At the same time a large force of the Royal Irish Constabulary, armed with carbines, and a hundred men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers were turned out to take up positions barring the entry into the city. Only about 20 stands of rifles were captured.

It was about four o'clock when the Volunteers had reached the end of Howth Road, near Fairview, that they were confronted with the armed soldiers and police. The Volunteers decided, in order to avoid a conflict, to double back and proceed by the Crescent.

At the end of this avenue they found another force of soldiers and police barring the way.

Exactly how the conflict began it is difficult to say. The police proceeded to disarm the Volunteers and seized a number of rifles. This was naturally resented.

Then shots rang out. They came, it is said, from Volunteer revolvers. One bullet struck Lance-Corporal Finney, of the Borderers, on the ankle, and, glacing off, struck Private W. Downes on the kneecap.

Fighting at once became general. The Volunteers struck out with the butt-ends of their rifles. Meanwhile, a number of Volunteers, anxious evidently to make sure of their guns, made off through the fields and safely brought their arms into the city.

The melee here was not of long duration. But the worst was still to come.

Marching back to barracks, the Scotch Borderers were met by a hostile Crowd, another following at their heels. For a time the crowd was content to boo and shout. But steadily the fury of the mob grew more intense, and near the O'Connell statue they began to throw stones and bottles.

Smarting under this onslaught, many of the soldiers, it is declared, broke rank and charged down the street with fixed bayonets. One man received a bayonet thrust in the chest.

Suddenly the crack of the rifles rang out, and was immediately followed by the agonised shrieks of men, women, and children.

Who gave the order to fire I cannot say. Nobody seems to know, and the officer in charge of the barracks declines to make any statement.

Fearful scenes of carnage were witnessed by the side of the Liffey when the military, pursued by a jeering and stone-throwing crowd, reached the metal bridge. A young officer in charge of the force ordered twenty of his men to form up facing the crowd.

A moment later the order "Fire!" rang out. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no audible warning was given to the people that shots would be fired. There was no magistrate, the Riot Act was not read. The troops took the matter into their own hands. A straggling volley was fired low. A woman was the first to fall. She has since died in Jervis-street Hospital. In a few moments the ground was scattered with writhing men and women to the number of over a score.

Very soon ambulances were on the spot, and the injured were being hurried to Jervis-street **Hospital.**

"We were doing nothing but running and calling out because of what the soldiers had done on the other side of the town when they turned on us and shot us down like cattle," a woman who had been shot in the leg told me.

"MASSACRED."

Four deaths are already reported, and several of the wounded are in a critical condition. Massacre is the word on everyone's lips.

To-night the streets are being paraded by bands of young men, many of them members of the Iirish National Volunteers, who are singing "God save Ireland." The police have made no attempt so far to interfere with the demonstrations, but up and down Sackville-street there are frequent panics on a small scale. The body of Patrick Quinn, a Gardiner's-lane, has been brought into Jervis-street Hospital. He died from a bullet wound. A dozen priests have been in attendance at the hospital administering the last rites.

Well authenticated stories of the violence of the military reach me from many quarters. In Malahide-road, near the borders of Clontarf, where the soldiers first encountered the Volunteers, the bayonet charge was of a savage character. Many civilians sustained severe flesh wounds, among them being a prominent Volunteer leader named Judge.

In the same district twenty members of the Dublin City Police refused to obey an order to charge given them by their superior officer. Several of the men shouted, "We are Irishmen, and by——we'll remain Irishmen." Disciplinary measures are to be taken against the men. Several were suspended to-night.

The cry on the lips of everyone here to-night is, "There is one law for the North and another for the South. They let Carson's men swagger through Belfast with their rifles, while our own are shot down for doing at least no more in the streets of Dublin."

A crowd of 500 assembled at the Barracks and smashed all the windows with stones The men are being kept inside, and the few who are out are having a rough time. A tram on which a soldier was seated was attacked and partially wrecked.

The Dublin Castle authorities have been in constant communication with London.

Opinion in influential Nationalist quarters is that the situation has greatly changed for the worse owing to the incidents of to-day.

It is denied to-night that the Voulnteers fired first. I am informed that not one had a round of ammunition when marching back to Dublin, and that they were practically unarmed men.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS" KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

15''' small size.

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price, With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co BOMBAY CALCUTTA

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

NO INCREASE IN OUR PRICES.
NO INCREASE IN OUR PRICES.
NO INCREASE IN OUR PRICES.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS.

42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: HORNBY ROAD, OPP. COX & Co.

AN APPEAL TO YOU, SIR.

There is no reason Why you should allow yourself swayed ove from pains—say from headache, backache, rheumatism, ulcers, sore throat, colds, coughs, eczema and a thousand other ailments. The sure cure is at hand now, just call for

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.

The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals you from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the sweet face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and good-for-nothing pain cures. Make a note that you should either get AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the arket rice per bottle ans. 8 only. With beautiful Tin.

Sold by Medicine Vendors

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

109 Frere Road, BOMBAY. 9, Jehangir Street, MADRA

COST OF MILITARISM IN AUSTRALIA.

GEMS FROM THE REPORT OF SIR IAN HAMILTON.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's report of his inspection of Australia's military forces was published during the mail week. He makes the cheerful prediction that the Australian compulsory militia will ultimately cost t as much as was originally anticipated, and declares that under a militia system such as Australia has introduced there is no room for a peace system, that is, "during peace the militiaman's service should be organised under war conditions."

The report, as a whole, writes the "Daily News and Leader" is devoted to a discussion of technical questions of organisation and equipment, but is flavoured here and there with such remarks as this: "If the Empire understood the full significance of this Australian experiment, prayers would continually be in process of being offered up in the churches for its success." Not content with this appeal, Sir Ian Hamilton adds: "But as most people in the Northern Hemisphere have been carefully misinformed by interested parties, the Australians will have in the long run to trust to their own good sense and patriotism to pull the business through."

SACREDNESS OF ORDERS.

What this business is can be gleaned from the remarks Sir Ian makes on discipline. Finding, obviously, that the Australian militiaman can see nothing sacred in his superior, he says: "Materialistic misconception of the significance of a military salute is prevalent only because the ethics of military psychology have not hitherto attracted the attention of the Australian intellect. An officer giving a command is not expressing his own wishes—he is for the nonce acting as the mouthpiece of the State, conveying . . . the supreme will of the people. Conversely, a private soldier does not salute his officer because he likes him . . . but because he sees passing before him the personification of the Sovereign State." This is the Prussian doctrine of the divine Junkerdom, and it is doubtful whether the Australian "intellect" in his materialistic way of thinking will ever grasp this fine theory of the personification of the State.

PRACTICE AND THEORY.

In the course of further remarks Sir Ian Hamilton criticises the way in which practice is not made to correspond with theory, as when the sentry, in his eagerness to see the enemy, neglects to conceal himself, or when the commander of a support makes his men lie down in the open fifty yards behind the fighting line and encourages his comrades to whom he has brought assistance by shooting them through the head.

Sir Ian spared the amour propre of the improvised Australian instructors and officers by offering them the consolation that "the bullet is the finest and cleverest instructor in the world," and that "the best cure for these failings is a leaden pill in a nickel envelope."

In conclusion Sir Ian pays a compliment to the Territorials of the "Old Country," declaring that "they are not only ready, but burning, to fight the moment an enemy will oblige them by landing on the British shores," and stigmatising the assertion that they would not be ready to fight until six months after a declaration of war as "gross and palpable." Similarly, with regard to the Australian militia, he is of the opinion that three-fourths of them "may be relied upon to fight against any force of invaders in the open field, and certainly to kill a good number of them."

AMRITSAR BANK.

LATE MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 18.

Prabhdyal, manager and Kishorelal, accountant, of the Gurdaspur branch of the Amritsar Bank, who were being tried on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 1,429, which they permitted to be withdrawn by their relatives and friends, after suspension of payment by the Bank, have been sentenced by Mr. Law Roberts, Assistant Commissioner, Gurdaspur, each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, in default further six months' imprisonment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding,

August 19th.

644. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 20th Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Friday 21st Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Saturday 22nd Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Sunday 23rd Inst.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

645. Parade.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Tuesday and Thursday each week (until further notice) at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform Drill Order with caps.
II.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Sunday at 7 a.m. (until further notice) for ride-Outs.

646. Parade.—The Battalion (less cadet Coys.) will parade as strong as possible to-day Wednesday the 19th Instant at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets. Recruits will fall in 6 paces from the outer flanks of their companies.

647. Parades.—"F" Company parades for the week:—
Wednesday, Battalion Parade at 6-15 p.m.
Wednesday, Recruits Parade at 6-15 p.m.
Thursday, Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Friday, Recruits at 6-30 p.m.
Sunday, [illegible] and Recruits at 8 a.m.

648. Parades.—"C" Company will parade on Thursday the 20th [illegible] at 6-15 p.m. "A" Company will parade with "C" Company.
II.—"C" Company Recruits parade every evening at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters until further orders.

649. Command.—With reference to Regimental Order No. 643 dated the 17th Inst. Captain H. C. B. Mitchell will take over temporary command of "F" Company from this date.

650. Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "H" Company:—
To be Sergeant.—Lce Corpl. C. Cribb.
To be Corporals.—Lce Corpls. C. Sinclair, G. Thomas, J. Morris and Cadet S. Cooper.
To be Lce Corpls.—Cadets E. Jewell, W. Moore, M. Chitts and B. Corke.

651. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of cloathing on Thursday 20th and Saturday 22nd Inst. only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Ag. Adgt. Bom. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

August 18th.

249. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every Weekday evening at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Head-quarters on week day Evening at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill.
Dress:—Uniform or Plain Clothes.

251. Parade.—There will be a Corps parade on Saturday evening 22nd instant at Head-quarters at 5-0 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.
There will also be a Corps parade at Headquarters on Sunday Morning next at 8-0 a.m. for Company drill.
Dress:—Uniform and Helmets.
All members not on duty must attend these parades.

257. Parade.—It is proposed to hold a Gun drill parade for recruits at 10 a.m. on Sunday next 23rd instant at Mahaluxmi lasting about an hour, will members who can attend kindly given their names to the Sergt. Major at the office as soon as possible.

258. Strength.—The undermentioned Members of the Electrical Engineer Company have been struck off the strength of the Corps from to-days date.
Sapper Booth W. J.
Sapper Brown G.
Sapper Biggerstaff T.
Sapper Gardiner A.
Sapper Hubbard E. A.
Sapper McIntosh J.
Sapper Mitchell B.
Sapper Muldoon W.
Sapper [illegible]
Sapper Orchard J.
Sapper [illegible] E.
Sapper Rogers R.
Sapper Ray R.
Sapper Scott-Brown J.
Sapper Scales W.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R. A.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—Away down Indiana.....Boldi.
Overture—Le Cheval de Bronze.....Auber.
Valse—Mondnachtaufder Alster.....Petras.
Selection—La Gran Via.....Valverde.
Danse Caprice—Echodes Bastions.....Kling.
Melodies from—The Chocolate Saldier...Straus.
Dream Picture—The Phantom Brigade...Myddleton.
National Anthems of (1) Belgium (2) Russia (3) France.

THE S S CALEDONIA.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Aden on Saturday last, the 15th August.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT ANDHERI.

A meeting of the residents of Andheri and the surrounding villages was held on the 16th August, 1914, to take steps for providing Andheri with a good English teaching School.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference, Bombay Presidency, will be held in the Council Hall, Poona at 11 a.m. on the 26th and 27th inst. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to open the proceedings.

FUSION OF ELECTRIC WIRE.

Yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a building on the Cooperage owing to an electric wire fusing. The Fort fire-engine, under Mr. Williams, and the engines from Colaba and Mandvi turned out, but their services were not required.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague, ten attacks and four deaths from cholera were recorded in the Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. There were no cases of small-pox. The three plague attacks were reported from Market, Kamatipura and Worli. The total number of deaths on Monday was 87, as compared with 96 of the coresrponding day of 1913 and 105 of 1912. Altogether 1500 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, out of which 7 were found to be plague infected. B Ward contributed 4 of these latter. C Ward 1 and E Ward 2.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the above association was held on Sunday, in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when it was unanimously resolved that this Association is ready, to help the benign British Government during the present crisis with its unswerving loyalty and that a public meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association be called hereafter to help the distressed and a committee to carry out the object was formed. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Morgue touching the death of one Gangji Tejsi, aged 22. The evidence showed that the deceased who was employed in a grain dealer's shop, was keen on getting married. He got ornaments, valued at about Rs. 300, made for his future wife, but Rs. 400 was still required, and this he failed to get, which depressed him. On Sunday last he was found lying unconscious in his bed, and he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday night. It was found that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF FORT NORTH.

A special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman, Mr. G. W. Match, presiding, to consider a minute prepared by the late Chairman Mr. J. P. Orr on such recommendations of the Development Committee as concern the Trust.

The principal item discussed was the question of the improvement of Fort North. Mr. Orr had noted in his minute that he concurred with the recommendation that a scheme for its improvement should be prepared but it must be along with schemes for similar other congested areas as soon as the law and the Municipal by-laws were amended.

Mr. Tod and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla both said that the scheme would be very costly, the latter adding that no substantial grounds were suggested for a communication scheme from east to west.

The Chairman said he was informed that a committee of the Port Trust were prepared to recommend to their board that they should contribute a portion of the expenditure for that purpose.

Mr. Cadell said they must improve the Fort North.

Mr. Wacha said the same, and remarked that if plans and estimates were prepared in consultation with Mr. Mackison, who had some splendid ideas in the matter, the scheme would be found to be feasible.

It was then resolved to inform Government that the scheme was desirable, and the Trust were prepared to take it up, provided other public bodies, such as the Port Trust, the Municipality, and Government co-operated in contributing towards the expenses.

Several other smaller items were then disposed of, and the debate on the question of improving the slums side by side with street schemes was postponed.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

The Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul at Bombay Mr. A. Platt, has turned over charge of the Austro-Hungarian interests in Bombay to Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul, who is also looking after German interests. The Austro-Hungarian Consulate has been closed, and all matters pertaining to the interests of the local Austro-Hungarian community will be attended to at the American Consulate. Mr. Platt will remain in Bombay, and will assist Mr. Baker in keeping in touch with the local Austro-Hungarian community. Mr. W. R. Czerwenka, Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay left this city about a month ago on a visit to his own country.

CONTINENTAL TYRES.

The Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., announce that they have increased the prices of Continental Tyres and Accessories of every description by 15 per cent. on and from the 15th of August, 1914.

Bibi Fatma Begum, daughter of Moulvi Mabbub Alam, Editor and proprietor of the "Paisa Akhbar" has successfully passed the "Munshi Fazil" (Honours in Persian) Examination of the Punjab University. She is the first lady, we are told, who has passed the "Munshi Fadil" Examination since the Punjab University has been established.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Durve of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Beharilal Dhaniram, a Purdesi sweet-meat stall-keeper at the Victoria Terminus Station, with giving false information and making a false charge against a railway coolie named Babya Manar. Mr. B. J. Dhonly and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 30th April the accused told the Police that a theft had been committed at his stall, and cash, ornaments and cloths of the collective value of about Rs. 230, stolen. He further said that he suspected Babya and he charged him with committing the theft, as Babya was at the stall till late in the evening, and the theft was discovered the next morning. The prosecution alleged that the case was found to be false. Babya owed the accused some money and had not paid the debt and the accused had therefore threatened to bring him into trouble. Some property was subsequently found under the stall, which, the prosecution alleged, had been placed there by the accused to create evidence.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He alleged that the Sub-Inspector did not make proper enquries in the case and paid no heed to his complaint, whereupon he went to Poona and made a complaint against the Sub-Inspector to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway. The Sub-Inspector resented this, and the accused alleged that the present charge had been made against him out of revenge.

His Worship acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Chhagon Devji, a hawker in dates, with kidnapping Velibai, a married girl aged under sixteen, from the house of her husband, Virji Jairam, residing at Null Bazaar. Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that last December, Velibai was missed from home and her husband on discovering her absence on his return from work, reported the matter to the police. In July last the accused, who was formerly a neighbour of the complainant, was found living with Velibai at Kamatipura.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PEARLS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sheik, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Amdeally Amirally with stealing a string of pearls, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to one Abdul Latiff. Fattankhan Mehebulla was charged with attempting to dispose of the property.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 3rd instant the first accused went to the complainant's shop, and asked to be shown pearls which he said he wanted to buy. He was shown some pearls, which he did not buy. He left the shop, and afterwards pearls were missed.

The first accused was convicted and as he had been previously convicted, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTER CHARGED WITH FORGERY

On Saturday before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Morris, C. I. D., charged John Robert Chapman, alias Gray, alias Flynn, with forgery and cheating. On the 24th June of this year, it was stated, Chapman, then in the name of Gray, went to the firm of Little and Co., where he represented that he had obtained employment on the E. B S. Railway but had not sufficient funds to enable him to join the appointment. He was asked to bring a letter of guarantee of employment, and returning later he presented a letter purporting to have been written by the Rev. A. Richards, of the Seaman's Mission, but this letter having been proved to be a forgery, inquiries were made, disclosed the fact that Gray had on nine different occasions forged the signature of the Rev. A. Richards, and had obtained food from Behram Beyman a food supplier. Gray absconded, but was arrested at the Government Dockyard on the 14th instant, where he had obtained employment.

On being brought before Inspector Morris, and closely questioned, Gray admitted that his name was John Robert Chapman, and that he had in October last deserted from the 1st Leinster Regiment, stationed at Chaubattea. On being charged with desertion, he pleaded guilty, and was declared a deserter and ordered to be handed over to the military authoritics. A communication will be made to the O. C. 1st Leinster Regiment, now stationed at Fyzabad, to ascertain whether he will try the case of forgery and cheating pending against Chapman, and the case stands adjourned till the 26th instant.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

On Saturday last before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector, E. Morris, C.I.D., charged Vincent Perreria, at the instance of the Jasdan State, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two motor cycles valued at Rs. 600, handed to him by the Engineering Department of the state for repair and offers of a purchase.

The prosecution case was that the motor cycle were sent to Perreria, in Bombay, sometime in December last, and his acknowledgment is dated 12th December 1913. Nothing was heard of Perreria or the machines, and all attempt to meet this by representatives of the State failed. A police was sent by the State Karbari, but this was returned refused. The complaint was then lodged, when from inquiries it was ascertained that Perreria had sold one cycle for Rs. 110 on March 24th and the second machine for Rs. 70 on July 9th and, these monies were never sent to the State nor was any communication made regarding the sale.

The case was adjourned till the 20th instant.

GIRL WIFE STRANGLED.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, held on Monday last, Mahadeo Dharma, aged 30, a Sone Koli by caste was put up for trial before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, under Section 302, charged with having murdered his wife Motee a fourteen years old girl by strangling her to death.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide (not amounting to murder) under grave provocation, and the accused was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Rajedhyaksha defended the accused.

SEQUEL TO KURLA SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

As a result of the application made by the pleaders representing the Superintendent and the Inspector of the Kurla Slaughter House, who were on Saturday last acquitted of the charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against them by the Kurla Municipality, for sanction to prosecute certain individuals for bringing a false case against them, and giving false evidence, the following order was passed by the First Class Magistrate, Thana, on Monday.—"Notices to issue on the Secretary, Pirzada, why sanction should not be given under Section 182 or 211, I. P. C., against him similar notice to issue on Shamikh under Section 193, I. P. C., and Hiraji Khairu and Saiffudin butcher."

The application against Mr. David Daniel Rodrigues, Chairman, Kurla Municipality, and Mr. Sujjauddin Belgrami, Assistant Engineer in charge of Survey, G. I. P., Railway was not granted.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

As had been done in the previous two years, this year also the Social Service League, Bombay, organised a movement to check the evil customs of gambling followed by some of the sections of the Hindu Community on Janmashtami Holiday. A Committee was formed with Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, B.A., as President, and Messrs. C. K. Shroff, C. N. Pandya, P. L. Mody and K. J. Chitalia as secretaries. A Ladies' Committee had also been formed with Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai as President, Mrs. Jamnabai Malvi, Vice-president and Mrs. Ramkuverbai, Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas, Mrs. Manibai Bhatt and Mrs. Icchadevi Sharma as Secretaries, with nearly 20 other ladies as members of the Committee. The Committee decided to distribute broadcast 10,000 cartoons showing the different aspects of gambling and evil effects, to distribute leaflets containing prose passages and poems and to hold meetings of males and females in the different wards of the City.

The first meeting was held in the Mulji Jetha Market on the 10th August under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, when Messrs. V. P. Vaidya, Narayanji Dayal, C. N. Pandya, C. K. Shroff and P. L. Mody spoke. The magic lantern slides explaining the evil effects of gambling were shown to the audience. The second meeting was organised on the 11th instant, at Mandvi, under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Devji Odhavji Chotani, when Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Pandit Lalan, Kanji Master, and Hathibhai Govindji addressed the meeting, the third meeting was held on the 14th instant, in the Fort, under the auspices of the Bhavasar Mitra Mandal, and the presidentship of Sheth Laxmidas Haridas, when Mr. K. J. Chitalia, D. S. Dharma, C. N. Pandya and C. D. Raichura spoke. The first ladies' meeting was held in the Morarji Market and presided over by Mrs. Krishnagauri Setalvad. The second meeting was held on the 8th instant at Gujarathi Sthree Mandal Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Benkorebai, the third at the Ram Mandir in Napean Street, Mandvi, on the 9th instant. Mrs. Manibehen Gajjar presiding and the fourth in the Fort on the 10th August, 1914, when Mrs. Mangalgauri Setalvad presided.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

JUNAGADH STATE CENTRE.

An examination in First Aid to the injured was held in the above centre for a class of College students and another class of gentlemen and vernacular teachers in the Bahauddin College Junagadh on 7th August last. The Classes were taught by Dr. Jivanlal Z. Mody, L.M. & S., and Dr. Harishanker Pragji, L.M. & S., respectively. The examiners were Major A. Hooton, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Rajkot and Dr. Narseedas Trikamji Mehta, L.M. & S., Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh State. The following students were declared successful:—

VERNACULAR CLASS.—1 Majmundar Vallabhrai Jadavrai, 2 Acharya Prabhashanker Hariram, 3 Munshi Umar Maluk, 4 Virani Dand, 5 Chhagan Bhavan, 6 Govindsing Sundersing, 7 Karasanji Kanji, 8 Dalpatram Gordhan, 9 Lalchand Virchand, and 10 Vidyaram Atmaram.

COLLEGE CLASS.—1 Bhatt Harilal Madhavji, 2 Sheth Dwarkandas Manekchand, 3 Pathak Puroshottam Zina, 4 Kharod Navrangrai Trikamdas, 5 Patel Haribhai Naranbhai, 6 Dhruva Harilal Devchand, 7 Vaishnav Girharlal Prabhulal, 8 Rindani Mukandrai Prataprai, 9 Buch Pranlal Mohanlal, 10 Khoja Jamal Hirji, 11 Chhaya Shivlal J., 12 Parokh Jagjivan Laxmichand 13 Dhruva Vamraj Ratansi, 14 Buch Canubhai Bhagvatdas, 15 Sheth Prabhulal Nensi, 16 Mankad Janakrai Chhelshanker, 17 Bhide Abaji Balvant, 18 Dantwala Ratanlal Balubhai, 19 Upadhyaya Ravishanker Manishanker, 20 Vora Harirai Umiashanker, 21 Purohit Motilal Bavabhai, 22 Swadia Kapilrai Laxmishanker, 23 Doshi Amritlal Kalidas, and 24 Vaishnav Nrisindas Coberda.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PROBABLE PARSI TEAM.

It is now little more than two weeks to the Quadrangular cricket contest, which commences early next month. It would, therefore, be not inappropriate at this stage to discuss the prospects of the different teams in the coming tournament. We have already referred briefly to the Presidency prospects, and to-day propose to discuss the probable composition of the Parsi team.

Of course, no definite selections have as yet been made except in the case of Major K. M. Mistry, of Patiala, who has been invited by the Selection Committee. It may, however, be stated that J. S. Warden, S. M. Chothia, B. Mirza, B. Elavia, H. Mulla, D. Driver, D. K. Kapadia, R. P. Meherhomji and M. D. Parekh are certainties for the team. Warden has of late showed a welcome return to his old brilliant bowling form, and he will lead the Parsi attack, assisted by Mirza and Elavia. Mirza has throughout the season been found to be in excellent form, while Elavia has also lately run into form. Then there is Parekh, who, though he is not quite in his best bowling form at present, is certain to be included on the strength of his all-round ability. S. M. Chothia and Driver have so far this season done nothing upto their great reputation, and the same might be said of the great batsman R. P. Meherhomji, but they belong to that class of batsmen who almost invariably come off in big contests, and they are sure to be included in the team. Mulla is another certainty, but in case he is unable to play, the team has an equally good stumper in P. J. Chinoy. For the last place or two there are quite a host of candidates, including T. Parekh, P Warden, J. Elchidana, Vajifdar, K. Irani, P Chothia, and A. H. Wadia. Of these T. Parekh should stand the best chance of being asked to play, for on Saturday last his brilliant innings while playing for the Elphinstone C. C. against the Bombay Gymkhana produced an excellent impression on the mind of experienced critics of the game. Elchidana, P. Chothia and Vajifdar are not altogether strangers to Quadrangular Cricket. They, however, do not seem to have done anything remarkable this season. Wadia, of the Elphinstone C.C., and Irani are promising men, but their fielding would require a lot of improvement before they could be seriously thought of being asked to play in these important matches.

So far Major Mistry is the only man who has received a definite invitation from the Selection Committee. The Patiala player has sent in a qualified acceptance, round which he has hedged several conditions. The selection of players lies solely with the Committee appointed for the purpose, and they have, of course, declined to consider the conditions sought to be imposed upon them. The Committee are now awaiting a definite reply from him. It is hoped by his many admirers that the Patiala man would refrain from seeking to fetter the discretion of the Selection Committee, whose sole function it is to select the team, and would see his way to accept the invitation for the sake of the good of Parsi cricket. A. H. Mehta, who is at present in Cashmere, has got a qualified invitation. He has been asked to come down to Bombay a fortnight before the commencement of the tournament. The following will most probably be the Parsi team in the Quadrangular contest:

(1) Major K. M. Mistry.
(2) Mr. J. S. Warden.
(3) Mr. S. M. Chothia.
(4) Mr. B. Mirza.
(5) Mr. J. Elavia.
(6) Mr. H. F. Mulla or Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
(7) Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
(8) Mr. M. D. Parekh.
(9) Mr. A. H. Mehta.
(10) Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
(11) Messrs. T. Parekh, J. Ekchidana Vajifdar, P. Chothia, P. Warden, A. H. Wadia, or K. Irani.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a rather small attendance of members at a meeting held on Sunday last, the first event on the programme was a 10 bird handicap sweep at unknown angles, A. Leeson with 9 kills and D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills and handicap tied and on shooting off in the next event the former was the winner.

Another sweep with 2 added prizes followed, W. Fraser with a straight run of 10 kills was the winner. A. Leeson taking 2nd prize and R. Kennedy 3rd prize.

The fourth round of the C. B. S. A. Medal competition was then fired. A. Leeson with 8 kills and R. Kennedy with 5 kills and 3 handicap making the highest scores.

The Eley Cup was then shot for R. Kennedy achieving a popular win.

The next event was a Spoon Shoot which was won by W. Fraser after shooting off a tie with D. W. Johnstone.

The Winchester competition was the last event 10 birds at unknown traps and Angles D. W. Johnstone being a somewhat easy winner.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SENATE.

A Meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 4th September, at 5-45 p.m. The agenda is as follows:—

Conferring of Degrees.

Assignment of the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, barrister-at-law, a newly nominated Fellow, to a Faculity.

Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—That the Hon. Moulvi Rafuddin Ahmed, barrister-at-law, be assigned to the Faculity of Law.

Revision of the regulations for the award of University Scholarships and Prizes consequent on the abolition of the Previous Examination and the adoption of the new Arts curriculum.

Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—That the accompanying revised regulations for the award of University Scholarships and Prizes be *substituted for* the existing regulations and that they be brought into operation in the current year.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is the list of donations up to date:—

The Wadia Trustees	Rs.	1,00,000
Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt.	,,	37,500
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.	,,	37,500
H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar	,,	25,000
H. H. The Maharani of Bhavnagar	,,	5,000
H. H. The Thakor Sahib of Gondal	,,	25,000
H. H. The Thakor Sahib of Morvi	,,	15,000
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.	,,	15,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.	,,	15,000
Sir Dorab Tata, Kt.	,,	15,000
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.	,,	15,000
Sir Chinubhai M. Ranchorlal	,,	15,000
Mathuradass Goculdass, Esq.	,,	15,000
Ratan Tata, Esq.	,,	7,500
Sir Vasanji Tricumji, Kt.	,,	7,500
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	,,	6,000
Bomanji Petit, Esq.	,,	5,000
M. Goculdass & Co.	,,	5,000
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar	,,	4,500
R. D. Tata, Esq.	,,	3,000
In memory of the late Mr. Eduji Dinshaw	,,	2,500
Raja of Dharampur	,,	2,001
Tribhuwandass Varjeevandass, Esq.	,,	1,500
Pooranmall Gooljee Singhanee, Esq.	,,	1,500
Kengar Thoban, Esq.	,,	1,500
J. Sanders Slater, Esq.	,,	1,000
Narandass Purshotumdass & Sons	,,	1,000
Native Piece Goods and Cotton Trade Associations (amounts will be acknowledged in detail later)	,,	1,20,000
	Rs.	5,04,501

W. GRAHAM,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Honorary Secretaries.

Donations should be sent to Sir James Begbie, Hony. Treasurer, Bank of Bombay; or the Hon. Mr. Graham, or the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Hony. Secretaries.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHISTS.

PATRIOTIC MESSAGE TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

The Indian Telegraph Association has sent the following messages to the Hon. Mr. Maxwell Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs:—

"Beg respectfully to assure you of hearty co-operation of Association in any emergency arising out of present political crisis in Europe. Association has appealed to staff to meet cheerfully any extra duties which may be imposed upon as result circumstances created."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

Reply:—I greatly appreciate assurance of co-operation of staff and shall communicate your telegram to Government.

MAXWELL—SIMLA.

To Hon. W. Maxwell, D.G., Telegraphs, Simla.

At this supreme moment when England is scouring the Empire for every available fighting unit there are seven hundred or more military men tied down to civil employ in the Department respectfully suggest that these men be released for active military service. The civil staff are quite equal to the task and feel they have a sacred duty to perform at a time when England's prestige is threatened and will respond to a man to any extent willingly and cheerfully. They proved their worth in the Burmese War, Wuntho, Chin Hill and Chitral expeditions frequently doing fifteen hours duty at a stretch uncomplainingly. In present circumstances they will do even more. Let the soldiers be freed, the civil staff will meet the situation. Pray suggestion receive full consideration.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION, LD.

LOYAL PARSIS OF DHARWAR.

The Parsi Community of Dharwar held a jasan ceremony last evening, to offer prayers to the Almighty, for the success of the British Arms, and the early termination of the War. The meeting was attended by all ladies and gentlemen in the station. They also resolved to send subscription in aid of the Medical Relief which is being organised in Bombay, to help the wounded in war.

KAYASTHA PRABHUS OF THANA.

A special meeting of the Kayastha Prabhu Social Club, Thana, was held on Sunday the 16th instant under the presidentship of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District and Sessions Judge, Thana, when the following Resolution was passed:—The members of the Kayastha Prabhu Social Club, Thana, in meeting assembled on Sunday the 16th August 1914 most respectfully beg to tender to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, an assurance of their unswering loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and of their earnest desire to offer to Government every help that lies in their power and of their sincere wish for the glorious victory to the British Arms in the present war."

Copies of the Resolution were sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Collector of Thana.

CEYLON'S GIFT OF TEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

A scheme has been formulated here for a gift of a million pounds of tea to the Motherland.

E. K. PUNCH,

Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. A most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropical residents.

E. K. PUNCH:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

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The "Daily Express," London, says of the Rolls-Royce car:—

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"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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CLEARANCE PRICE Rs. 5-0 per pair.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, August 19, 1914.

THE OUTLOOK.

In previous articles we have commented on Germany's over-vaulting ambitions both in Europe and Asia. Supremely confident in the efficiency of her mammoth army, she has felt the necessity of possessing a navy which no Power would challenge with impunity. With this view naval programme during the past years has been one of constant expansion directly aiming at supremacy of the sea. With the aid of this great army and navy she counted upon building up a great central European Confederation in which she and Austria were to be the principal States. Although it was impossible for Britain in particular, and the rest of Europe in general, to view these German aspirations without alarm, we were not, however, entitled to question their justifiability as long as they did not militate against the peace of Europe. The moment, however, Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium, to which she was bound by treaty, and thus showed the spirit of wanton aggressiveness towards neutral neighbours, she lighted the torch of world-wide war, which, beginning only the other day, has already had results, so far as can be gauged from the telegrams, which have proved exactly opposite to what the Germans confidently expected, before the war.

So far as Austria, again, is concerned, the same dismal tale has to be told. Foiled in her attempts to seize Belgrade, it would seem that she is daily discovering that the Servians are a match for her troops. It is obvious that Austria underrated the strength of Servia. The Serbs have a powerful army, an army in a high state of training and still elated by the part which it played in the Balkan struggle. If the Austrian Government made the mistake of rushing to the conclusion that it was merely a case of a great Power administering chastisement, quickly over and done with, to a petty principality, it now has serious reasons to regret its error, and those who know the war-like spirit and the striking power of the Servians are unanimous in their forecast that the struggle between Austria and Servia will assuredly prove of a most desperate nature. A telegram to-day states that the French Fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro,—an indication that, for the moment at least, the Austrian Fleet has been rendered powerless in the Mediterranean. So far as the Balkan States, moreover, are concerned, Austria, by forcing a war on Servia, whatever may be its outcome, has created for herself a heritage of undying hatred, with which she will have to reckon in the future. Some of the Home papers appeared to be of opinion that Servia was ill-advised not to have complied with the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. These journals apparently forget that unrelenting persecution drives nations to despair, and those who are acquainted with the nature of the persecution which the Servians have experienced from the Austrians during two centuries, and of the terrible losses which the second Balkan War, thanks to Austria, has inflicted upon them, long anticipated the inevitable day of retribution. Writing in the "Fortnightly Review" on the cause and consequences of the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Mr. J. Ellis Barker says:

> Austria's ill-treatment of subject races has led to the murder of many Austrian rulers since 1307, since the time when William Tell shot Gessner. And as Tell's murder of the Austrian tyrant was followed by the Swiss Declaration of Independence from Austria, so the murder of Francis Ferdinand may precede the creation of a great independent Serbia. The Serbians are a great race, and only a small minority of Serbs dwell in Serbia. The Serbs are more numerous than the Magyars in Hungary, and more numerous than the Germans in Austria. The vast majority of Serbs, about 6,000,000, live in Austria-Hungary. It is noteworthy that the murder of the Archduke and his Consort was apparently planned not by Serbs from Serbia, but by Serbs from Austria-Hungary, by Austrian citizens. Tell also was an Austrian subject—against his will.

Should the Entente Powers emerge successful from the conflict now raging, the readjustment of Europe on lines indicated in previous articles would be a natural consequence. The "Greater Servia" aspiration would come nearer to fulfilment, with Bosnia and Herzegovina as integral parts of the whole, while the three Polands would be reunited, as we showed yesterday, under the Tsar's rule. The remoulding and re-adjustment of the German Empire is also inevitable. The prospect, if Germany proved superior to the tremendous forces arrayed against her in two continents, is not to be contemplated. Nothing is more clear than that, whatever successes Germany may achieve on land during the next few weeks or months,—and for ourselves, we believe it to be very doubtful that she will achieve successes,—Britain's duty and obligation will be to pursue this war, if necessary for years, as she did with Napoleon, until the German power is finally crushed, and its menace removed from Europe and the world.

HYGIENE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

About the beginning of this year we drew attention in these columns to some valuable suggestions in Dr. Cruikshank's "School Clinics at Home and Abroad." Some of these suggestions we considered, could be usefully applied to Indian schools where, except in a few centres, there is as yet no organised system of medical inspection. No one who is acquainted with education in India has failed to notice the poor physique of a great number of the scholars, especially in the village schools, and we are not surprised that learning is only obtained, if obtained at all, with great difficulty. In the last Report published by Sir George Newman in England, on the scheme of medical inspection carried out in the schools in the British Isles, he points out a fact which ought to be noted. "The figures represent a burden of disease involving not only much suffering and pain but a serious degree of absolute incapacity to profit by the education which the State provides. It is clear also that so large an amount of child disease means an increase to the national burden of sickness and disablement in adolescence and adult life." If it is true that we are providing means for the imparting of education to those not able to profit by it, there appears need for some action which will render such expense useful.

In those countries where medical inspection has been introduced into schools, startling figures have been given by the officials, and have opened the eyes of the public to the wide prevalence of sickness in children. In a Report recently issued by Dr. Willis, Chief Medical Inspector of the Educational Department of New South Wales, it is stated that in the metropolitan area alone there were no less than 4,163 cases of physical defects, 3,710 in large country towns, and 2,270 in small towns. The Government was deeply impressed with the Report, and have introduced a scheme whereby it may be possible for these children to have free medical treatment. In England a much greater amount of disease was discovered than was thought the case, and the measures taken to improve matters have led to satisfactory results. What an examination of the children of Indian schools would reveal, it is difficult to realise.

The results might be alarming and cause some measure of dismay, but it is necessary in the interests of children in India that a serious beginning be made. The last Quinquennnial Report referred to several provinces where a form of medical examination had been introduced, and highly commended these authorities for their zeal. Since the issue of that Report doubtless, other authorities have followed suit, but they are extremely few, and there is need for some guidance and instruction from headquarters on the best ways of promoting such a scheme. The first thing necessary is the gathering of statistics. This can easily be done by co-operation with the medical authorities who could carry out an inspection of the schools for the purpose of obtaining reliable information as to the extent of the problem. This must be known first, so that any measures taken are based on a knowledge of the facts as known in various parts of the country. If such a widespread investigation were made we should be alarmed at the prevalence of disease in children, and perhaps tempted to despair of attempting so great a problem. Having realised the extent of the evil, Government and local authorities would have to initiate measures for meeting the problem. Here would come the greatest difficulty, for we are faced with two great needs, money and workers. The resources of Government are limited, but better far to spend a little more on making the children fit to take in the learning provided, than to continue adding money to that which does not bring in an adequate return. The additional money will make that already spent of infinitely more value. Money devoted to this object will soon be repaid. But the difficulty about a staff is even greater, for any regular system of medical inspection would require a large army of workers which is not forthcoming except in the Presidency towns. We do not lose sight of the many problems which any system would raise, but we are convinced some beginning ought to be made to tackle the problem in view of the great importance of health to the State and the individual.

Notes of the Day.

The British Expeditionary Force.

The fog of war has thickened during the last few days, and further precautions are being taken to ensure that it is not allowed to lift until it is safe for the public to be made acquainted with the course of events. One item of information, which was allowed to come through yesterday, however, will be received with the deepest satisfaction. The British Expeditionary Force, or Forces, as a second telegram says, have been landed safely at Boulogne, with Field Marshal Sir John French in command. We do not know, though we can more or less safely estimate, the numbers of the Force, or under whose command it is. Nor do we know, nor shall we know for some time its destination, which forms a matter of most interesting speculation. No correspondents are to be allowed with the Force, and the English correspondents are to leave Belgium. All this suggests that the British Force will play a part of the greatest importance in the coming operations, and that it is regarded as essential in the highest degree, that not the slightest risk should be taken of the secret of the point to which it will go leaking out. Lord Kitchener, it will be noticed, pays a well-deserved tribute to the press for their loyalty in preserving silence as to the movements of the Force.

A Dearth of News.

As regards the general situation along the French and Belgian frontiers, the telegrams since yesterday add little to our knowledge, and of nothing can we be sure, for there is an absolute dearth of official news. It is stated that the Germans are entrenching themselves on the Belgian frontier, which if true, may mean that the idea of an advance that way has been definitely abandoned. But when everything presents such an aspect of mystery, and it is to the interest of the Allies that such news as gets out and may leak into Germany via Holland, Denmark or Switzerland, should tend to mislead and confuse the enemy, the person who has the temerity to speculate on what is going to happen is very liable to be misled, and the public must be content to be confused. Apparently it will be many days before we get reliable and authentic news of anything definite, or anything materially affecting the case, having happened. We shall have to be content probably with such announcements as that which tells us to-day that the French are making "methodical progress" in Alsace-Lorraine. As regards the other areas of the war, the Servians are reported to have signally routed the Austrians at Shabatz, on the Bosnian-Servian frontier, with heavy loss.

In the Adriatic.

Somewhat remarkable news comes from Trieste via Rome. The Governor of Trieste is reported to have ordered the bank deposits to be removed to Vienna fearing a British attack,—not a very complimentary precaution! The regiment stationed at Trieste, it is added, which is mostly composed of Italians has been sent to Galicia and it is contemplated to surrender the city. Why a British attack is feared is not quite clear. The French appear to have undertaken the duty of keeping the Adriatic and another telegram gives an official statement from the Press Bureau to the effect that the French Fleet has swept that sea as far as Cattaro and has sunk a small Austrian cruiser. The Austrian Fleet, therefore, is presumably bottled up in Fiume or Trieste, for it is hardly likely that they have got out, or would want to get out, into the Mediterranean, unless they have gone, or are going, to join the Goeben and Breslau in the Dardanelles. It would be interesting to know the whereabouts of Austria's two completed Dreadnoughts. It is hard to believe that, even if Trieste has no garrison, the town would be surrendered without some sort of fight being put up by Austria's not inconsiderable Fleet.

Japan's Part in the War.

A very satisfactory statement has been issued by the Official Press Bureau in London, regarding Japanese action. Japan's ultimatum to Germany has been delivered, as we suggested yesterday was probably the case, after due consultation with Great Britain, according to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The two Governments, having been in communication, are of opinion that it is necessary for each to take action to protect their general interests in the Far East, as contemplated by the Alliance, keeping especially in view the independence of China. Japanese action is not to extend to the Pacific, beyond the China seas, except for the protection of Japanese shipping, or in Asiatic waters, westward of the China seas, or any foreign territory except Kiau-Chau. This relieves Japan of any suspicion of having designs on Germany's possessions in the Pacific, a possibility that is likely to have given our Australian friends the jumps when they heard of the Japanese ultimatum.

The Recruiting Problem.

According to a telegram from London to-day, recruiting continues brisk. Lord Kitchener's new Army amounting to fifty thousand men. In connection with the recruiting question, Lord Roberts has an article in the current "Nineteenth Century" which is apposite to the present crisis. Lord Roberts' view on the question are, of course, well known and he makes out a strong case for compulsory military training, as the only solution of Britain's Army problem. England, with her voluntary enlistment, must depend upon her militia and volunteers for the necessary material for the expansion of her Regular forces. It is on the Territorial Force that we must depend for the reserve of men which will be large enough to see us through the present struggle, but that force should be based on universal training for Home defence. The lessons, Lord Roberts would, therefore, press upon the nation are that the ultimate end for which all our military organisation must exist is the maintenance of the Regular Army, our only offensive land force; and that the true basis of such an organisation is National Training.

AGA KHAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Aga Khan has arrived at Capetown from Mombasa. He will sail for Europe.

ON BEHALF OF OUR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I should be grateful if you would allow me to appeal through your columns on behalf of our sailors and soldiers, for the loan of magazines or books. They would be of great service at this time. If anyone of your readers will communicate with me at the above address I shall be greatly obliged.—Yours, etc.,

FRANK HART,
Senior Wesleyan Chaplain.

Aug. 18.

THE SEIZED GERMAN STEAMERS.

CARGO TO BE DELIVERED.

In the matter of the German steamers, the s.s. Rheinfels and s.s. Wurturn, which arrived at Bombay from New York a few days ago with general cargo, and which on their arrival here were captured by the Government on account of a state of war existing between Great Britain and Germany, his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod after hearing the acting Advocate-General for the Government of Bombay, passed the following order on Monday.

His Lordship said: "The cargo now in the hands of the Collector of Customs ex-Rheinfels and Wurturn shall be delivered to consignees on production of Bills of Lading and on payment of freight if unpaid, and all Customs dues, dock dues and other charges, excepting such cargo as may be contraband and in those cases where the consignees are in the opinion of the Collector of Customs German or Austrian subjects."

PARADE OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

A parade of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will be held this evening at 6.45 p.m., when his Excellency the Governor will attend.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SAFE ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE.

SIR JOHN FRENCH IN COMMAND.

HOW THE SECRET WAS KEPT.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS.

STRANGE NEWS FROM TRIESTE.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE SAID TO BE WOUNDED.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED BY SERVIANS.

3 REGIMENTS ANNIHILATED 14 GUNS CAPTURED.

The Press Bureau states that the Expeditionary Force has been landed on French soil, and the disembarkation was effected with the utmost precision and without a casualty. The movements and destination of the Force are not to be published and no correspondents will be allowed to accompany it for some time.

The German Crown Prince, who is attached to the First Cavalry Division, is reported to have been wounded, and placed in a hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle where the Kaiser has proceeded.

French troops are making methodical progress in Alsace and Lorraine, and have advanced strongly in some valleys, particulary on Strassburg.

The Germans have for the last few days been entrenching themselves along the Belgian battle-front.

The big Austro-Servian fight at Shabatz on the Bosnian frontier has ended in the Servians routing the Austrians: three Austrian regiments are said to have been annihilated and fourteen guns captured.

A telegram from Rome says that the Governor of Trieste, fearing an attack by the British, has ordered the bank deposits to be removed to Vienna, and the surrender of the city is contemplated.

The spirit and letter of the Triple Alliance dictated Italy's neutrality. Italy could never war against England, being bound to her by ties of history and tradition.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 17, 10-15 p.m.

The press Bureau states that the Expeditionary Force has been safely landed on French soil.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE.

EARL KITCHENER'S TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 10-25 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the expeditionary forces as detailed for foreign service have been safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transportation and disembarkation of men and stores were alike carried through with the greatest precision and without a single casualty.

The Press Bureau adds, that Earl Kitchener desires to state, that he and the country are under the greatest obligation to the press for the loyalty with which all references to the movement of the expeditionary force have been suppressed.

SECRECY REGARDING FORCE'S MOVEMENTS.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS NOT ALLOWED.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 11-55 a.m.

It is officially notified that no information whatever regarding the movements or destination of the Expeditionary Force must be published subsequently to disembarkation. English correspondents are requested to quit Belgium and no correspondents will be allowed with the British Force for some time.

PATRIOTIC CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

FEAT OF MODERN HISTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 11-20 a.m.

The despatch of the Expeditionary Force to the Continent in absolute secrecy is regarded as one of the most extraordinary feats of modern history. It was only rendered possible by a patriotic conspiracy of silence throughout the United Kingdom. Everyone knew something from his own personal experience, yet not a hint appeared in the press and there was also very little talk on the subject.

THE WELL-KNOWN WAR CRY.

The arrival of the troops at Boulogne created a deep impression. Columns of khaki-clad men of magnificent physique marched through the town shouting in unison the well-known war cry:—"Are we down hearted?—No!" "Do we win?—Rather!"

AN HISTORIC MEETING.

Field-Marshal Sir John French arrived standing on the quarter-deck of H. M. light-cruiser Sentinel, surrounded by his war staff. He was received by the Governor of Boulogne. It was an historic meeting and enormously impressive, being the first occasion for many centuries that a British commander had arrived at Boulogne other than as a foe.

GENL. FRENCH'S RECEPTIO PARIS

General French proceeded to Paris to pay his respects to President Poincare before taking his place at the head of the British troops. He was received by the Minister of Interior, representing Government, and also by the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie and any other distinguished personages.

THE CROWD GOES WILD.

The station was surrounded by surging enthusiastic crowds, who, when they caught sight of General French and other officers, broke into a tempest of cheering which was temporarily respectfully hushed as the English community raised the opening strains of the National Anthem.

AN UNPARALLELED WELC ME.

As the motor-car moved out of the station yeard, the crowed went wild with enthusiasm. General French was obviously affected and saluted gravely. Demonstrations were kept up along the whole route to the Embassy and the car was pelted with flowers and bouquets. The Foreign Royalty, except perhaps King George, has never received such spontaneous welcome. General French called on M. Poincarè and the Minister of War and left again to rejoin the army.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 11-55 a.m.

Prince Alexander of Teck is going on active service.

The Expeditionary Force, consists of 6 divisions, cavalry division, and "Army Troops" (three companies of German mounted and technical troops under the immediate control of an army commander), with the military administrative services. The 6 divisions consist of 6 battalions of Guards and 66 of the Line. The four cavalry brigades constituting the Division will comprise 12 regiments. The division consists of 3 infantry brigades (equal to 12 battalions), 3 field artillery brigades (9 batteries), 1 field howitzer brigade (3 batteries), and 1 heavy battery, besides 2 field companies of engineers and other technical troops. The cavalry division consists of 4 brigades (equal to 12 regiments, each of 3 squadrons), 2 brigades of horse artillery (equal to 4 batteries), field troops Royal Engineers, and technical troops. The approximate numbers in the Expeditionary Force would be 5,660 officers and 162,000 N.C.O.'s and men. The force is thus equal to five Army Corps.

BRITISH ARMY.

BRISK RECRUITING IN PROGRESS.

EARL KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Recruiting continues brisk. Earl Kitchener's new army amounts to almost fifty thousand men. Stirring scenes have been witnessed in parks and fields where the drilling of the regulars and territorials has been taking place. Otherwise, however, London presents almost a normal appearance, in great contrast to Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 11-5 p.m.

Between 9,000 and 10,000 men joined Kitchener's new army during week-end.

THE BIG BATTLE IN SERVIA.

RUMOURS OF SERVIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 12-30 p.m.

A big battle is proceeding at Shabatz. There are rumours of a Servian victory, but no official reports can be obtained.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED BY SERVIANS.

THREE REGIMENTS ANNIHILATED 14 GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 10-55 a.m.

The Servians have routed the Austrians near Shabatz. The Servians annihilated three Austrian regiments and captured fourteen guns and great quantities of war material. The Servians are pursuing the enemy.

Shabatz is a town on the Bosnian frontier, 22 miles west of Belgrade.

FRENCH FLEET SWEEP ADRIATIC.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 4-5 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro, and has sunk an Austrian cruiser of the Aspern type.

SURRENDER OF TRIESTE CONTEMPLATED.

BRITISH ATTACK FEARED.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 5-15 a.m.

The "Morning Post" publishes a telegram from Rome saying that the Governor of Trieste has ordered the bank deposits to be removed to Vienna, fearing a British attack. The regiment stationed at Trieste, which is composed of Italians, has been sent to Galicia, and the surrender of the city is contemplated.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

GERMAN ATTACK BRILLIANTLY REPULSED

LONDON, Aug. 18.

One Brussels newspaper publishes a message, confirmed by the Minsitry of War, saying that the French and Belgian troops yesterday brilliantly repulsed the German attack, but no place is given, and most of the accounts seem to indicate that things are fairly quiet, though rumours of the great battle having really begun are as usual not lacking.

THE FIGHT AT DINANT.

GERMANS DECIMATED.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m.

In the Dinant engagement, the French artillery decimated the Germans.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 11-55 a.m.

A report has reached Paris that the German Crown Prince, who is attached to the First Cavalry Division, has been wounded and placed in hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle and that the Emperor William has proceeded thither.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

METHODICAL PROGRESS REPORTED,

LONDON, Aug. 18. 11-55 a.m.

France is making methodical progress in Alsace and Lorraine and has gained a distance of from ten to twenty kilometres all along the frontier from Chambery to Belfort. The French troops have advanced strongly in some valleys, particularly on Strassburg.

BELGIAN BATTLE FRONT.

GERMANS ENTRENCHING.

LONDON, Aug. 18. 11-55 a.m.

The Germans have for the last few days been entrenching themselves along the Belgian battle-front.

GERMAN TROOPS DISHEARTENED.

PERSISTENT STORIES OF PRISONERS' GRUMBLING.

"NOT A PEOPLE'S WAR."

LONDON, Aug. 18, 5-15 a.m.

All the messages from the Franco-Belgian frontier are full of stories tending to show that the morale of the Germans is bad, and that their hearts are not in the war. However much these should be discounted on the principle of the wish being father to the thought, persistent tales of German prisoners saying that they do not know why they went to war; that this is not a people's war but an officer's war; that nobody wanted the war etc., seem to indicate that there is a certain amount of truth in the reports.

SHORTAGE OF PETROL.

MENACE TO GERMAN ARMY'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m.

While the military experts utter warnings against the unhesitating acceptance of stories regarding insufficient German food supplies, they point out that supplies are distributed to the troops by mechanical transport for which an unfailing supply of petrol is necessary. Now that the Germans' ocean transport has been interrupted, their supply of petrol ceases, and moreover there is reason to believe that the German stock is already running short.

BARRICADING BRUSSELS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A SUDDEN CAVALRY RAID.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Belgian Royal Family, with the exception of the King, who is with the Army, and part of the Government, together with the Legations, have moved to Brussels

Hasty measures such as the erection of barricades are being taken to defend Brussels against any sudden cavalry raid

GERMAN TACTICS.

DECISIVE EFFORT TO CRUSH ALLIES IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m.

The "Morning Post" expert says there are indications that the Germans are determined to adopt the defensive on the east side of the Meuse, while making a decisive effort to crush the Allied armies in Belgium, but the main objection to this policy is the delay entailed.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SCHIRMECK

LONDON, Aug. 17, 6-50 p.m.

The French continue to advance in the neighbourhood of the heights of Donan They have occupied Schirmeck, twelve miles below Saales. The cavalry pushed on to Melbach and Lutzelhausen. The French in Alsace occupy the line from Thaun and Cernay to Dannemarie.

THE JAPANESE ACTION.

TAKEN AFTER CONSULATION WITH BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug 17, 11-5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Great Britain and Japan, having been in communication, are of opinion that it is necessary for each to take action to protect their general interests in the Far East, as contemplated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, keeping especially in view the independence of China.

It is understood that the action of Japan will not extend to the Pacific beyond the China seas, except in so far as it may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping or, in Asiatic waters, westward of China seas, or any foreign territory except the territory in Germany's occupation in China.

INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND KIAOCHAO.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 6-50 p.m.

Japan announces that she will respect in principle the integrity of China and limit any eventual action to Kiaochao. Japan's ultimatum has caused a sensation.

In Chinese Government circles it is stated that China intends eventually to regain Kiaochao by her own resources.

WAR INSURANCE RATES.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m.

The Government's war insurance rates are three per cent

GOOD GERMAN HARVEST.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 6-50 p.m.

The German harvest is good and it is stated that Germany has a year's food supply.

DUTCH TROOPS AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m.

Dutch troops on the German frontier show evidence of discontent against the Germans.

ITALY'S NEUTRALITY.

COULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m.

A telegram just received dated August 3rd, says that the Italian Foreign Minister, in the course of a communication to the German and Austrian Ambassadors, declared that the spirit and letter of the Triple Alliance dictated Italy's neutrality. Italy would never participate in a war against England, being bound to her by ties of history and tradition.

POLISH LOYALTY TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 4-30 a.m.

A Warsaw message says that the Polish political and social representatives have sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas a telegram expressing their loyalty and longing for a Russian victory in the fight against the common enemy.

TSAR AMONG HIS PEOPLE.

SHORTLY TO JOIN THE ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 2 p.m

The Tsar and Tsaritsa have gone to Moscow to attend a solemn invocation for blessing on the Russian arms. The Tsar will walk to the church among the people unattended, and will return similarly to the Kremlin. From Moscow he will proceed to join the army.

GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

SMALL BRITISH TOWN OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 4-5 p.m

Reuter's Nairobi correspondent says that Germans numbering a hundred have occupied Taveta.

Taveta is a small town in British East Africa at the head of Lake Jipe. It is only a few miles over the boundary dividing German and British East Africa.

OCCUPATION OF TAVETA.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 6-50 p.m.

The occupation of Taveta is regarded as being of no military importance. That frontier is well guarded and the natives are quiet.

STILL ANOTHER ENEMY.

BRAZIL ASKS GERMANY FOR "EXPLANATIONS."

LONDON, Aug. 18, 4-30 a.m

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro says that Brazil has asked Germany for explanations and the punishment of the guilty parties for the treatment of Senhor Campos, ex-President of Sao Paulo, who, with his wife, is alleged to have been brutally beaten with butt-ends of rifles by German soldiers and then thrown over the Swiss frontier.

PATRIOTIC COAL DEALERS.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 11-5 p.m

A group of prominent coal-owners and coal-dealers will place at the disposal of the Government 350,000 tons of coal for distribution in London during the Autumn and Winter at ordinary summer prices.

FRENCH OCCUPY COLMAR.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Swiss telegrams say that the French have occupied Colmar amid great enthusiasm among the population.

DIVISION OF AN EAST BENGAL DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 18.

At the Town Hall yesterday morning the Commissioner of Dacca Division read a letter from Lord Carmichael dividing the Mymensingh district into three districts, viz., Mymensingh and Netrakona, (2) Tangail and Jamalpur, and (3) Kishoreganj.

AJODHIA COW RIOTS.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE BY SIR JAMES MESTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 18.

Sir James Meston has remitted, as an act of clemency, the unexpired portion of sentence passed on Baba Basantdas Bairagi of Ajodhia who was sentenced on the 5th May last, by the sessions judge of Fyzabad, to four and half years' rigorous imprisonment for complicity in the Saidwara riots.

GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS UNDER SUPERVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 18.

Unofficial information dated the 12th instant has arrived, that German banks in London are reopening under strict supervision and marked limitations of business. The re-exports have been prohibited and the trade is considering a protest.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND GERMAN INSURANCE POLICIES.

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon consideration was given to a letter from the Deputy Land Manager suggesting that the seven German Insurance Companies on the list should be struck off, and that the lessees be asked or required to take out policies in other companies.

Sir Sassoon David suggested that as most of these companies were represented by Volkarts, they be asked to transfer the unexpired portion of the policies to English companies. If that could not be done they should transfer the policies and claim a refund.

Mr. Tod remarked that all the policies with German companies would have to be cancelled.

It was then resolved to strike off the German companies on the list, and that the lessees should be called upon to take out fresh policies in other approved com[illegible]

THE NATIONS AT WAR

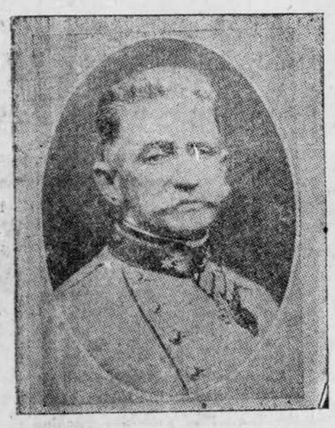
THEIR RULERS, MINISTERS AND MILITARY CHIEFS.

M. Sazonoff,
Russian Foreign Secretary.

The Tsar.

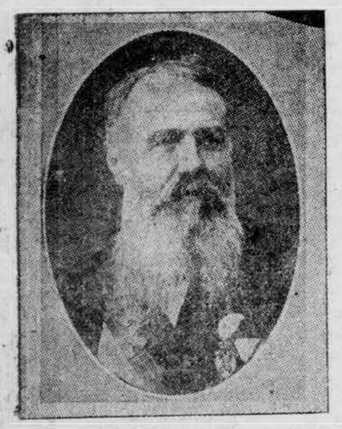
M. Viviani,
French Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

President Poincare.



General Hotzendorf,
The Servian War Minister.

King Albert of Belgium.



M. Pashitch,
The Servian Prime Minister.

General Putnik,
The Servian War Chief.

M. Delcasse, French War Minister.

Servian Crown Prince and Regent.

KING GEORGE V.

Sir Edward Grey.

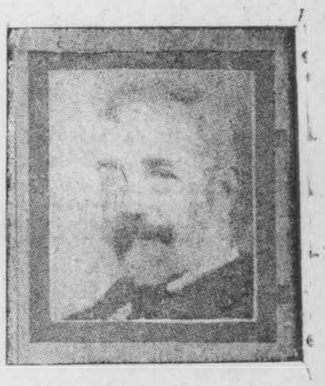
SIR JOHN FRENCH.

In command of the Expeditionary Force.

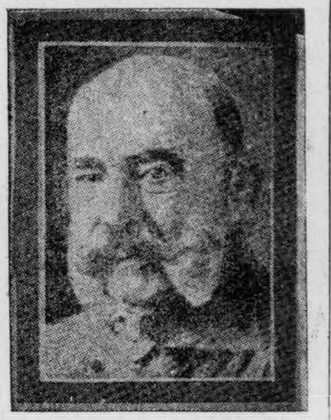
EARL KITCHENER.

H. M.'s Secretary of State for War.

The Kaiser.



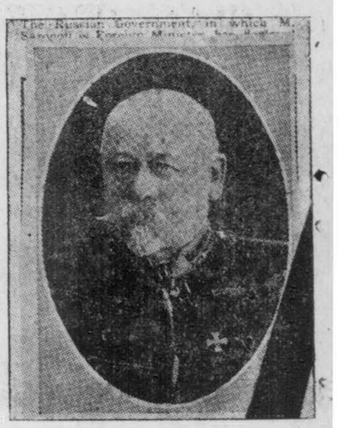
Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg,
German Imperial Chancellor.



The Austrian Emperor.

Count Berchtold,
The Austrian Prime Minister.

The Archduke Friedrich of Austria
Appointed to the command of the Austrian forces.



General Soukhomlinoff,
The Russian War Chief.

EARL ROBERTS.

LONDON LETTER.

EFFECT OF WAR ON THE MARKETS.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

TEN FIRMS "HAMMERED."

The effect of the declaration of war between Austria and Servia on the markets of London and the world is graphically described by our London correspondent in the following letter.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 31.

The ugly clouds that have hung round the Stock Exchange for weeks past gathered into a crashing storm on Tuesday. It was Pay Day, and we were in the first throes of the war scare. For weeks past I have pointed to the quantity of Stock that the Continent has been throwing on our market, especially Canadian Pacifics, the greatest of all international counters. With the opening of histilities between Austria and Servia, and the ominous threat of a general European war, the position became impossible. Heavy blocks of stock were dumped on our market, the bulk of which was again Canadian Pacifics, though heavy selling orders for Rio Tintos were also noticeable. At last members took matters into their own hands and refused to deal. Such a thing was without precedent: the sight of crowded markets without a single bargain being transacted. By this morning the position had become so impossible that the committee met at nine o'clock and decided to close the Stock Exchange. On Tuesday night it became known that the cheques of many members had been returned; but in one case this had been done in error, and in other instances firms managed to get over their difficulties before Wednesday morning.

TEN FAILURES.

Still, the Head Waiter's fatal hammer fell on seven firms during Wednesday; representing no less than fifteen members. In at least two cases the failures were of considerable importance. It was taken for granted that Thursday morning would see the list of defaulters considerably augmented and members were breathless with anxiety when the Head Waiter mounted his pedestal But a surprise awaited those present, for the fall of the hammer was followed by the statement: "Gentlemen, I have nothing to announce." Later in the day, however, three more firms were "hammered," including the important house of Derenberg and Company. The case of this last is typical of the kind of the trouble that has brought so many members to the ground and reveals much that deserves sympathy. Not only have continental centres been dumping their stock on London, but Pay Day on the Paris bourse was deferred, while the majority of foreign debtors refused to pay their differences. One gentleman in Berlin, who owed a very considerable sum, cabled to say that he was not allowed to send so much money out of the country. This refusal to part with money on the part of continental houses is not confined to the Stock Exchange. I was in the office of the London Manager of a well-known Anglo-French house yesterday. My friend was explaining to the Chairman that he had sent notices of the payment of an interim dividend, but that the manager in France refused to send his share of the cash. The Chairman, a very important financier, was obliged to threaten resignation before the money was despatched.

A MATTER FOR PRIDE.

Although the committee decided to close the Stock Exchange to-day, Londoners can look back on the past few days with pride. The only market in the world open for the reception of the steady rush of selling orders that has been going on; it is wonderful what Througmorton Street has absorbed and under the circumstances also remarkable how prices have held up. The only quarter from which London got any relief at all was New York, and that was confined to a few American Railways. Even when they decided to close the House the Committee only did so after a long and earnest discussion lasting until midnight. There were several reasons that prompted their decision not obvious on the surface. In the first place there is the cessation of business on the Continent and the postponement of settlement in Paris. Then there are the banks to be considered. With London the only open market in Europe, and a flood of selling orders from all quarters, there was bound to be a marking down of prices all along the line with serious effects on financial houses and others who have deposited their securities with the banks against loans. Thus bankers are able to take yesterday's prices as the standard against which they can make loans, and this goes far to assist the easy working of our monetary system in face of the panic abroad. The closing of the London Stock Exchange has been followed by the closing of the provincial exchanges.

THE MONETARY POSITION.

Our monetary position is not unsatisfactory. It is true that the weekly return of the Bank of England reveals a decrease of over two millions in the stock of gold. But the bulk of this money is still in the country, and is being employed by holiday makers. The big financial houses in France were caught by the political crisis with inadequate liquid assets, and, therefore, there is likely to be a demand for gold by Paris or London. For this reason arrangements have already been set on foot to have the yellow metal shipped here from New York, an unusual proceeding at this time of the year. Apart from the French demand, gold for Egypt, which is not usually in demand until later, has been requisitioned. In previous letters, sent you earlier in the year, I pointed to the prescience shown by the President of the Reichsbank in accumulating gold as a war chest. The Reichshank has not raised its standard rate of discount, but the Bank of France has, and so have the other State Banks. And now, as I write, news comes to hand that the Bank of England has doubled its rate of discount which stands at 8 per cent; a figure that I had never expected to see in my life time. This is indeed a strong measure, and indicative of the determination of the directors to protect their gold reserves. The statement came especially as a surprise to those who were under the impression that there is some sort of unwritten law that the Bank of England rate is always decided on a Thursday. As a matter of fact, Thursday is a day when the Governor meets his co-directors in the Bank parlour, and in normal times it is more convenient to decide the rate on that day; but the rate can be changed on other days, and has been more than once in comparatively recent times.

COST OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

A well-known writer on political economy estimated that a war, such as that with which we are now threatened, would cost four-hundred and-fifty million sterling a month. Neither Germany nor France could stand such a strain, from which facts obvious deductions can be made. The Boer War lasted thirty months and cost two hundred and eleven millions, while the Franco-German War which lasted one hundred and ninety days, cost ninety millions. The War in the Far East cost Japan one hundred and thirty millions and Russia one hundred and forty millions.

From this it will be seen that the War chest at Spandau would soon be exhausted. But Germany has a great War asset in her State Railways. The Russian Railways alone, which cost four hundred and fifty millions, are now valued at nine hundred millions, and pay an average of seven per cent on the invested capital. Out of this the state has amortised one hundred and fifty millions and paid an equal amount towards the general revenues. As a result, only three hundred million pounds of railway debt is outstanding, and the lines have a sale or mortgage value of six hundred millions.

THE ORGANISATION OF MONEY.

One of the most remarkable revelations during the present panic has been tht extraordinary organisation of money that has gradually evolved out of general business and scientific developments during the past few years. In past panics, such as that which followed the Glasgow Bank smash or the suspension of Messrs. Overend and Gurney, the great East-Anglian bankers, the crisis took the form of a number of independent panics and the whole monetary situation was so disorganised that the wisest of business men could not judge the position rightly or estimate the extent of the damage. Now that the great financial interests are so organised that the mind can "grip" the situation from China to Peru, it is possible for a man like Sir Felix Schuster to state that there is "no sign of panic nor shortness of money." No need nowadays to meet money troubles of this kind in detail and without comprehension. The money interests of the world are, so "bolted" together, to use the excellent phrase of a well-known writer, that comprehensive steps can be taken that were impossible sixty years ago.

MINISTERS AND "PULPIT OF THE PRESS."

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN MATTERS OF DOCTRINE

The Wesleyan Conference met at Leeds on July 29th for its concluding session. Considerable time was occupied in the final discussion of the stations.

The suggestion from the Cardiff and Swansea district that under modern conditions the extension of the Three Years system is desirable was not recommended by the Memorials Committee, and the Conference agreed with the committee.

An important question was raised by the Rev. Harold C. Morton, who proposed:

> That this Conference, considering that there is need of more care as regards contributions to the Press on matters affecting doctrine, affirms its judgment that the responsibility of a minister in matters of doctrine should be so interpreted as to cover all Press contributions bearing upon these matters, whether his own personal contributions or those admitted by him as editor.

Mr. Morton illustrated his case with statements made in the "Methodist Recorder" in December last in reviewing certain books. He claimed that there was no distinction between a minister using a pulpit or the vastly wider pulpit of the Press.

The Rev. T. E. Westerdale affirmed that some of these articles and reviews were causing very great difficulty amongst the people of the Churches.

Dr. J. Scott Lidgett said it was perfectly clear that an editor had very serious responsibilities. There were many questions open to wide controversy in matters of modern thought, and it was well that the columns of newspapers should be open to questions that must be discussed. Still he held that the Christian Church was strong enough to meet all difficulties. At the same time a ministerial editor was perfectly responsible for the way in which he exercised the post he held.

"I do not think," said he, "a minister can divest himself of all responsibility over that which his paper discusses."

A vain appeal having been made to Mr. Morton to withdraw his resolution, the previous motion was then carried.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front.

Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.

Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxmburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.

Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.

Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.

British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.

Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.

Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

A German aeroplane cut in two by a Belgian airman at Liege.

Germans bombard Liege and Namur in Belgium, but are completely repulsed at Liege by Belgians. German cavalry in full flight.

German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.

Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.

The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.

Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.

Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.

Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

Prince of Waless' fund for relief distress opened.

German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.

Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.

British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.

A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.

French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Aldrich and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.

Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia, which had been previously evacuated by Austrian troops.

Germans lose 100 men in an action on Russian frontier.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. A German submarine sunk.

Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.

Germans evacuate Luxemburg, owing to French advance. Germans also retreating from Liège. Germany threatens Belgium with reprisals in the future.

French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

Sweden and Norway make mutual declarations of neutrality.

Turks concentrating near Dedeagatch in Bulgaria.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.

Canada makes a gift of a million bags of flour to Mother country.

Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.

Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admiralty till the conclusion of War.

The French repulse German attack in Epincourt, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.

French loss at Altkirch stated to be 100 killed and wounded.

8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.

Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.

Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.

German make a desperate night attack on Fort Seraing, Liege, but are repulsed, 800 being killed.

Amnesty granted to strikers and suffragists imprisoned in England.

August 11.—Bulgarian Premier announces that while Bulgaria is resloved to maintain her neutrality, she is compelled to take measures of protection.

Uhlans attack Tongres in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.

Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.

Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.

The Servian official account states that Austrians attacked at seven different points but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.

Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.

The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belguim joining hands with Belgians.

Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.

A Uhlan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th.

Austrian troops are believed to have entered Alsace.

Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht in German South-West Africa.

Imperial Government decides to remove Imperial troops from South Africa.

Aug 12.—War between England and Austria declared.

The German armies are marching from Liege into the heart of Belgium. The cavalry is advancing and all along the front of allied armies a hot cavalry engagement is reported. Big battle in progress near Tongres.

Belgians reoccupy Landen.

Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro. Montenegrins bombard Catar.

German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles and are searching foreign steamers.

Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.

Berlin official report states that 1,500 Frenchmen have been made prisoners in Alsace. French officials deny this report.

Holland is determined to maintain her neutrality.

Belgians engage Germans in the open north-west of Hasselt and successfully hold their own.

Russians repulse German attempt to reoccupy Eydtkuchnen.

Statement issued in Berlin that 1,500 millions sterling of the people's savings will be utilised to raise war loans.

Recruiting in Canada discontinued as more than an enough number of men has been secured.

August, 13.—Great Belgian victory reported, after a full day's battle with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged, while Belgians sustained slight losses. The Liege forts are intact.

73 German and 12 Austrian steamers seized in Russian ports.

August 14.—The French defeat and pursue the Germans after a two days' battle on the Othain, a German regiment of dragoons being annihilated and a thousand officers and men, a battery of artillery and three machine guns being captured by French troops.

Germans also suffer repluse at Eghezee.

Russians captured Sokal in Galicia, after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss.

Germans enter Kalisz in Poland.

German armed steamer Weissmann captured by Nyassaland Government.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron-Gautsch sunk in the Adriatic.

August 15.—Turkey is said to have purchased the German cruisers Gochen and Breslau.

Russians are victorious on the Dniester, annihilating two Austrian regiments.

Tsar confers autonomy on Poland.

Austrians cross the Drina at Lodnitza after sanguinary fighting with Servians.

French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi and are advancing on Gembloux.

The French occupy Saales pass after five days' fighting.

The British smash Dares-Salaam wireless station and sink the floating-dock and a surveying ship.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad captured by the British near Alexandria.

A German Zeppelin destroyed by a French airman near Nancy.

August, 16.—The French defeat the Bavarian Army Corps Avricourt and Cirey, and are advancing through the Vosges and Upper Alsace. The French also repulse German attack on Dinant, inflicting heavy loss on Germany.

Greece demands explanations of Turkey's mobilisation.

Two Austrian ironclads sunk and another set on fire by French fleet off Budua.

State of siege officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

August, 17.—Kaiser goes to Mainz.

Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styr.

Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany demanding her unconditionally to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese water or disarm them. To deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan for eventual restoration to China. Reply is demanded by noon of 23rd August.

French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro and sunk an Austrian cruiser.

Tavata in British East Africa occupied by Germans.

Italian Foreign Minister states that Italy would never participate in a war against England.

The French occupy Schirmeck near Saales.

MEETING AT HUBLI

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Aug. 18.

A large public meeting ws held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Apte, Vice President of the municipality. The local officers, pleaders, and merchants were among those present. The following resolution was passed :—

That the citizens of Hubli in a public meeting assembled beg to give expression to their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British throne and to assure the Government of their readiness to render whatever services may be required of them in the present crisis.

Butler Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East

LONDON OFFICE, 3A NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

Beg to announce that pending details of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the State cover of the extra War Risks and other charges on ships and cargoes, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The public demand for our well-known brands of wines and spirits should therefore be met, for the time being without enhancement throughout Bombay and its territories.

BOMBAY Offices and Warehouse.....Medows Street, Fort

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Government and Indian Journalists.

"The Indian Social Reformer."—On an occasion like the present, we are most reluctant to say anything but what might strengthen and support the hands of Government, but we think it our duty to point out that such a meeting of Indian editors in Bombay with the Political Secretary to Government, as that on Wednesday last, is hardly necessary. In the first place, when we are all united in a great common patriotism, it seems rather invidious to make a distinction between English and Indian editors of newspapers. The latter, too, are men of education, and, perhaps, of some distinction in their own spheres, and it seems to us to be scarcely necessary for the Oriental Translator to ask them to meet the Political Secretary to have a plain and simple English Ordinance explained to them. It would have been more considerate if it had been stated in the letter of invitation that this was the object of the meeting, in which case those who did not feel any special difficulty in understanding the Ordinance would have been able to attend to more necessary engagements in their own offices. We do not wish to say more on this incident, which is exceptional in the relations between Government and the Indian Press in Bombay. The duties of journalists are sufficiently harassing, and it will be a kindness on the part of Government to spare them, as far as possible, needless vexation and worry.

The Principle of Nationality in Europe.

"The Statesman."—The sacredness of the principle of nationality which she (Germany) learnt late in her history she is now ignoring at the expense of Belgium, and she is ignoring it in order that she may further violate it in regard to French territory. Great Britain, which, from its detached standpoint, can observe these struggles with comparative impartiality, has felt obliged, in the interests of fair play and also to prevent the violation of the only principle which can secure rest for the continent of Europe, to intervene to assist France and Belgium in their struggle against Teutonic pride. In the north of Europe, it is to be hoped, the outcome of the struggle will be to assert finally the dictum that every European nation is a member of a community of peoples organized mainly on the principle dictated by differences of race and speech. These peoples, Germany among them, must agree to live and let live in the interests of the progress of European civilization. Until this principle has been acknowledged by all the States of Western Europe there can be no rest for the British arms in the present struggle. Further south and east the struggle between Austria and Russia will probably go far to assist to settle southern Europe on very similar lines. If a final definition can be achieved of the status of France and Germany in the north and if progress can be made towards some differentiation in the medley of races and creeds which people the Austro-Russian borderland, the present seemingly insensate struggle may not be without its blessings for the world.

The War and Political Agitation.

Pandit Bishan Narayan Dhar in the "Leader."—There are many burning political questions in our midst, there are important educational questions, which cannot be settled without a great deal of agitation and public excitement. But in the face of the great war they must wait. When the storm of war has blown over and the calm of peace returns, we shall, like a rising people under an enlightened Government, resume again our constitutional work. But our greatest and supremest duty at the present moment is to strengthen the hands of our Government in its struggle for those principles of peace and ordered freedom which we have learnt from it to love as noble. I have no doubt that under the circumstances, if we ask the Government to postpone the consideration of contentious matters for some months, it would grant our prayer. I would further suggest that in order to impress England's enemies and to convince them that we are a united people —patriotic to our country and loyal to our Government—we should hold a joint session of the National Congress and the Moslem League in December, or earlier if necessary, for the purpose of expressing the unshakable loyalty and support of the whole nation to our rulers and of discussing only non-contentious questions.

LOYALTY OF ALLAHABAD CITIZENS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VICEROY'S APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, August 18.

A largely attended and representative public meeting was held here last evening in the Mayo Hall under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal. Resolutions were adopted assuring Government of the loyalty of the citizens of Allahabad and their readiness to give any help during the war. Among those present were Sir Henry Richards, the Chief Justice, General Cowper and principal Hindu and Mahomedan citizens. The Hon. Mr. Madan Mohan Malavyia who was the principal speaker of the evening said:—Because he loved his country he was loyal to the British Crown. It was a benign dispensation of Providence which had established the British rule in India, and their earnest prayer was that the British would come off triumphant. They could help by offering their services as volunteers and by rendering pecuniary assistance to sufferers.

H. E. the Viceroy's appeal was announced and it was received with enthusiasm.

Sir Henry Richards in the course of a short speech said that loyalty exhibited throughout the length and breadth of India had not surprised him. It was exactly as he had expected but it had surprised their enemies. The people of India had in their hands the prestige of the British Empire and he hoped after the war was over friendliness of the British and the Indian would be strengthened. He appealed to all to be calm and asked the educated community to prevent panic and undue rise of prices. They must be prepared for setbacks and reverses but they must take them calmly.

A committee with the Chief Justice as President and Dr. Sunder Lal as Vice-President was formed to collect subscriptions for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund initiated by Lord Hardings.

Over Rs. 8,000 was subscribed on the spot. Reports of similar meetings are coming in from every part of the province.

MEETING AT BELGAUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 18.

A very grand and representative public meeting was held to-day at 3-30 p.m. in the Shivanand theatre to express the deep sense of loyalty and devotion of the citizens of Belgaum to the British throne.

Mr. Chhatre, once a member of the Governor's Council, and a senior pleader presided. He opened the proceedings with a weighty speech suited to the occasion. The meeting included English, Hindus, Musalmans and Parsis.

The theatre was packed to suffocation many remaining outside for want of space. The following resolution was passed:—

That the citizens of Belgaum in a public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their feelings of unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British throne. They desire further to tender to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance that they are ready to stand by his Majesty to the best of their ability and power in the present crisis and they humbly pray for success of the British arms and the speedy restoration of peace in the British Empire.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MINOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

A QUESTION OF UNPAID CALLS.

(Before the Hon. Sir Basil Scott C. J. and Sir Dinshaw Davar J.)

In the matter of Indian Co's Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the Credit Bank of India Ltd., (in liquidation).

FAZULBHOY JAFFER *Appellant*

v.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD., (in liquidation) BY ITS OFFICIAL RECEIVER, *Respondents.*

An interesting point of law was decided by their Lordships, yesterday in the above matter, which came before them in appeal from the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. The question in point was whether a shareholder in a company was liable to pay the calls for the unpaid capital of the shares, he being a minor at the time the shares were purchased by him? Mr. Kanga, counsel for the appellant shareholder, conceded that he would be so liable if the case was governed by English law but submitted that as under the Indian law contracts with minors were absolutely void and not merely voidable, but his client admittedly a minor when the shares were purchased could not be made liable for payment of these calls.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, on the ground mentioned in their judgment, which appears below in full.

The facts of the case were briefly these—Fazulbhai Jaffer, the appellant, was a minor in January, 1910, when he purchased fifty shares of the Credit Bank now in liquidation. The nominal value of each share was Rs. 50/-. Rs. 10/- only being paid up. His name was included in the list of contributories, liable to pay Rs. 40/- being the unpaid capital on each share, or Rs. 200/- in all. Fazulbhoy resisted this claim of the liquidator on the ground that he was a minor when he purchased these shares, and applied to be struck off the list of contributories on that ground.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod held against Fazulbhoy, relying on the English cases of Ebbette's case 5 ch. app. page 302 and in Re Yeoland consol Ltd., *ex parte.* White 58 L. T. 992 according to which a minor shareholder unless he expressly disclaimed his liability was held to have acquiesced. In dismissing the application his Lordship remarked "From his coming of age in July or August, 1912, till the winding-up order was made in November, 1913, he (the applicant) must be taken to have known, that his name was on the company's register, and since he chose to allow his name to remain there without doing anything it cannot be now removed."

Against this judgment Fazulbhoy appealed.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellant. Mr. Lang, the Acting Official Liquidator appeared in person.

It was admitted that the bank had paid 6 per cent. interest on the paid up capital of its shares six times in all, twice in 1911, twice in 1912, and twice in 1913. It was also admitted that the appellant attained his majority in July or August, 1912.

Mr. Kanga, who appeared for the appellant, conceded that if the matter was governed by English law he would be immediately out of Court. According to English law contracts with infants were divided into two classes; first those which were valid until rescinded, and secondly those which were invalid until ratified by the minor after attaining majority. This was because contracts with infants were voidable and not void, according to the English Law,. But according to Indian Law Sec. 11 of the Indian Contract Act as interpreted by the Privy Council overruling the Calcutta High Court in Mohori Bibi v. Dharmodas Ghosh 20 I. A. a contract with a minor was absolutely void, and could not be ratified. You cannot ratify a nullity" said the learned counsel.

His client had made no misrepresentation as to his age, as he had only made his application on the printed forms of the company, which made no mention as to age. To this general rule of law statutory exceptions were made wherever the legislature thought it desirable to make exceptions for intance Sec. 248 of the Indian Contract Act, which made a minor partner's share in the partnership assets liable and Sec. 127 of the Transfer of Property Act, which applied to the case of onerous gifts to minors.

As to Sec. 248, counsel submitted that it did not apply to a company but to partnership only, and referred to Sec. 266 of the same Act, which expressly ruled out the applicator of the partnership sections to application of the partnership sections to Stock Co. shall be governed by its own law

His Lordship the Chief Justice—Is there no estoppel against you by your accepting the dividends?

Mr. Kanga submitted that he was not estopped relying for his answer on the authority of the Calcutta cases 25 and 26 Calcutta which laid down that Sec. 115 of the Evidence Act did not apply to minors. The Calcutta authorities were not overruled on this point by the Privy Council. Mr. Kanga said that a Bombay case, namely 21 Bombay 288 was against him but the Calcutta Judges had differed from the Bombay ruling.

Counsel further urged that his client could not be a member of the Company according to Section 45 of the Company's Act, as he was a minor, and could not agree to becoming a member as required by that section.

Mr. Lang, in replying to Mr. Kanga, said that as to misrepresentation by the appellant, in his application for shares he described himself as Hessian and Hoop merchant and stated that he purchased the shares in his own right.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—

The appellant appealed from an order of the judge including him in the list of contributories in the Credit Bank of India a limited company now being wound up by the court. The appellant applied for 50 shares in this Company, which were allotted on the 8th of January, 1910, on payment of Rs. 10 per share, the nominal value being Rs. 50. If he has been rightly included among the contributories he will be liable for Rs. 40 per share. He contests his liability on the ground that he was a minor at the date of the allotment. It is not disputed that he attained majority in August 1912. He has received dividends at the rate of 6 per cent pr annum on the sum paid up on his shares, twice in each of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913 and he has made no objection to his name being included in the register of members until January 1914. Under the circumstances it cannot be doubted that he has intentionally permitted the Company to believe him to be a shareholder, and in that belief to pay him dividends on his shares since he attained his majority. He is therefore, estopped now by his conduct while a sui juris from denying as between himself and the Company's representative that he is a shareholder. This is sufficient to dispose of the appeal, but we will express our opinion upon the point made in the excellent argument of Mr. Kanga.

His contention was that the matter must be decided according to the law contained in the Contract Act, under which a minor is not competent to contract, and therefore it cannot be said that he had agreed with the Company to become a member, which is of the conditions of membership under the Companies Act of 1882. Sec. 45. This argument would be more convincing if the words used in Sec. 45 were "has contracted with the Company," for under the Contract Act it is not every agreement that is a contract. Moreover, it appears from the Statutory Article 45 in Table A of the Co.'s Act, that a minor may be a member of a Company under that Act.

It has been settled law in England for many years that a registered shareholder of shares in a Statutory Company is a person with a vested interest in property, which may be burdened with an obligation to pay calls in the future. The registered member cannot keep the interest and prevent the Company from having it and dealing with it as their own, without being bound to bear the burthen attached to it." (N. W. Ry. Co., and MacMichael 20 L. J. Ex. p. 101.)

This view of the position of a shareholder pleading minority when registered was taken by Sterling J. In re Yeoland Consols.

Ex-parte White 58 L. T. 922 and the learned Chamber Judge has we think rightly adopted it in the present case. The same principle underlies Sec. 248 of the Indian Contract Act: Qui senti Commodum Sentire debet et Onus.' Appeal dismissed.

Attorneys for the appellant:—

Messrs. Jehangir Seervai, Minocher, and Hiralal.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPELLATE COURT.

A MILK MERCHANT'S APPEAL ALLOWED

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

MOGAL HASSAN RAMZAN. *Appellant and Plaintiff.*

v.

MOGAL HASSAN HUSENI & OTHERS. .....*Respondents and defendant.*

This was an appeal (in forma pauperis) from the decree of Mr. Justice Macleod, who had dismissed the plaintiff-appellant's suit against the defendants and passed a decree for Rs. 750 on the second defendant's counter-claim.

Mr. Pradhan and Mr. Vibhakar appeared for the appellant-plaintiff. Mr. Davar and Mr. Vachha appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the second respondent. The facts which gave rise to the original suit are shortly these.

The plaintiff alleged that in 1909, he entered into a partnership with the first defendant in a milk business. The first respondent was taken as a working partner and used to receive a remuneration of Rs. 100 p.m. from the plaintiff. In the same year the partners borrowed moneys from the second defendant (the firm of Kuppa Dolla and Co.,) in order to purchase buffaloes and executed an agreement mortgaging the buffaloes to the second defendant. In 1910 the plaintiff being desirous of going to Persia wrote to the second defendant asking him to render a true account of their dealings with the partnership business. The plaintiff paid what was due and got back the agreement with a receipt signed by the second defendant. The plaintiff then went to Persia leaving 95 buffaloes and a number of pots and pans in charge of the two defendants with instructions to carry on the business and render him accounts. Before he went he left the account books and the receipt with the first defendant. During his absence the second defendant Kuppa Dolla and Co., filed a suit against the plaintiff and the first defendant for the balance due to his firm in respect of the partnership dealings; and in collusion with the first defendant obtained an ex parte decree for Rs. 2,813-2-6 against him and got possession of the buffaloes, pots and pans. On his return to Bombay from Persia, the plaintiff found to his surprise that all the buffaloes, pots and pans had disappeared. When asked for an explanation, the defendants denied any knowledge of this matter. The plaintiff then filed a suit against the defendants praying for (a) the delivery of the buffaloes and pots and pans and Rs.5,000 as damages, (b) or in the alternative a lump sum of Rs. 25,000 (c) and that the decree (ex parte) in suit No. 1013 of 1910 might be set aside.

The plaintiff was allowed to sue as a pauper.

The firm of Kuppa Dolla & Co., the second defendant in their written statement admitted that they advanced monies to the plaintiff and the first defendant, who executed an agreement in their favour; but this agreement was not acted upon by the parties and the second defendant alleged that they advanced monies o the said partners on their promissory notes. Kuppa Dolla & Co. further alleged that they were never paid off as alleged by the plaintiff and hence they could not have passed any receipt.

They, prayed that the suit against them should be dismissed with costs and their counter-claim for Rs. 750 against the plaintiff be allowed.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod who heard the original suit was not satisfied with the plaintiffs' evidence and said in his judgment that he could not believe his story that he had paid the firm of Kuppa Dolla & Co. in full. The plaintiff was still responsible to the marwari's firm in respect of the promissory notes. His Lordship also held that the ex-parte decree against the plaintiff was not obtained fraudulently by the firm of Kuppa Dolla & Co. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the plaintiff's suit and allowed the second defendants counter-claim.

From this decree of His Lordship the present appeal was preferred by the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. Pradhan's main contention before their Lordships was that though oral evidence was against the plaintiff's case all documentary evidence was in his favour.

Their Lordships thought it necessary to call Kuppa Dolla and examine him in Court. Accordingly he was examined by their Lordships. He said that he being a Jain did never advance moneys on buffaloes as these buffaloes might netimately go into the hands of the butchers.

After hearing Mr. Kanga for the second respondent (firm of Kuppa Dolla), their Lordships delivered judgment. They said that they did not believe the story of Kuppa Dollo that he did not advance monies on buffaloes. He did advance monies on buffaloes in this case. The second defendant (Kuppa Dolla and Co.) knew that the plaintiff had been to Persia and taking advantage of that and falsely alleging that he was in hiding, took a substituted service against him and obtained an ex-parte decree for Rs. 2,813-2-6 in suit No. 1013 of 1910. There Lordship therefore, allowed the present appeal and ordered that the ex-parte decree in suit No. 1013 of 1910 against the plaintiff for Rs. 2,813-2-6 be set aside, that the decree of the Lower Court be reversed; that a decree should be passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,000 (as the value of his buffaloes) plus Rs. 350 (as the value of his pots and pans); that the second defendants counter claim on the pro notes for Rs. 750 be dismissed; that the second defendant must pay the costs of the plainiff throughout.

Solicitors for appellant:—Amin and Desai

Solicitor for the defendants:—Vachha and Co.; Meha, Dalpatram and Laljee for the firm of Kuppa Dolla and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward.

THE BOMBAY BANKING CO., v. MANAJI COOVERJI RAJA SHIRKE.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff company in liquidation against the defendant for recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,431-8-1 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent from the 1st of July, 1914, till judgment.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was absent. Briefly the facts which gave rise to this suit are as follows:—

The plaintiff company was wound up by an order of the High Court on 1st November, 1913. Prior to 1910, the defendant had money dealings with the plaintiff Bank. The Bank lent and advanced moneys to the defendant both on his personal security and on pledge of ornaments. The rate of interest to be paid by the defendant was settled at 12 per cent per annum. The defendant had during the course of his dealings with the Bank redeemed all the ornaments pledged with the Bank. The sum due by the defendant to the plaintiff Bank at foot of the account was Rs. 2,431-8-1 as made up upto 30th June, 1914. The official liquidator filed the present suit to recover that amount, as it remained unpaid by the defendant.

After the plaintiff's claim was proved, His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,431 with interest at 12 per cent. and costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for Plaintiffs:—Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

LOSS ON COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

TARACHAND MURLIDHAR, A FIRM v. BALDEVI GHANSHYAMDAS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 6,119-7-9 from him, the amount being the defendant's share of the loss sustained by both the parties in respect of certain cotton transactions done in partnership.

Mr. Velinkar (who held Mr. Davar's brief) appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was absent.

The plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement on the 4th November, 1912, for the sale and purchase of cotton. The plaintiffs share was to be ten annas in the rupee, while the defendant's share was to be six annas in the rupee. In pursuance of that agreement 503 bales of cotton were purchased between December, 1912, and November, 1913. The balance of loss sustained by the partners was Rs. 16,269-3-6; hence a sum of Rs. 6,119-7-9 was the share of the defendant's loss, which he was bound to pay.

After the suit was field, a sum of Rs. 400 was given by the defendant to the plaintiff towards his share of the amount, due in August, 1913. The plaintiff's munim gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,719 with interest on Rs. 6,119 at six per cent from 30th November to 12th August, 1914 and on Rs. 5,719 at six per cent. from 11th August till judgment.

Costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Dhanjisha and Batliwala.

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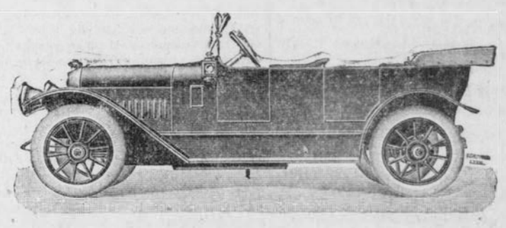

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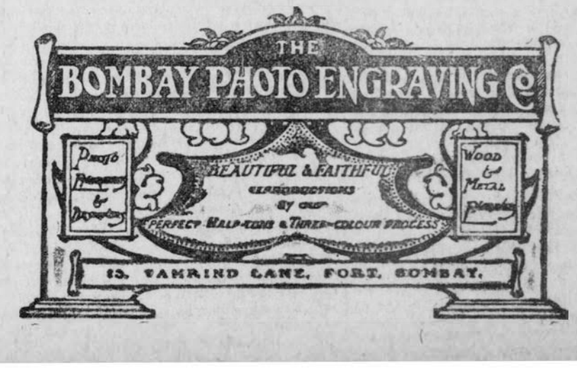
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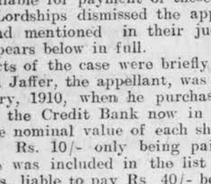

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THE CULT OF BEAUTY.

AIMS OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

Feminism having become the baffling problem it is to-day in England, a study of the corresponding movement in Russia offers much that is intensely curious and of current interest, and perhaps helpfully suggestive, writes a Russian lady in "The Times."

Astounding as the statement may seem, it appears that Russia has not only had her suffragist period—entered upon some 30 or more years ago—but that she has passed beyond it to a more intelligent conception of what the public activities of women should be! The word suffragist is here used in a wide sense. Russian women could not naturally, claim equal suffrage rights with men in the days when nobody had votes. But what the English women are claiming to-day, though expressed in a different form, is fundamentally what was claimed by the Russian militant women 30 years ago, namely, equality with men.

BOLDNESS AND IMPETUOSITY.

What makes Russia's experiments particularly instructive is the boldness and impetuosity of the Russian people in carrying an idea to its extreme possibilities. In the Feminist movement the Russian militants did not claim only the right to follow the same professions as men—become civil engineers, lawyers, and naval architects. They went much farther. They demanded emancipation from the obligations of matrimony, the duties of homemaking and child-rearing. These duties, they felt, were the true cause of what they then considered their slavery and inferiority to man, whose equal they believe and proclaimed themselves in reality to be. They even insisted that men must realize their equality in physical strength. And woe to the man in these days who dared offer them his seat in the tramcars or other public places, or wished to carry burdens for them.

THE HUSBAND A MERE ACCIDENT.

Any interference by the law or the Church in the creation of the family was categorically rejected. In fact in the circles in which these experimenters moved the family practically ceased to exist. The child was handed over to the care of servants, while the mother, in her intellectual might, armed with her diplomas and titles, made her visits to the hospitals, or sat in her editorial office during the day, and then spent the evening talking about the best way of developing the dark mind of the peasant, evolving political theories, and discussing the latest realistic novel and the best means of destroying the Government. All sentiment was tabooed as weakness. To this new development of womankind the word husband acquired a complex meaning. Besides, like the children, the husband was a mere accident in her life, which was now filled with what she thought the real, the important things. The men experimenters—they were mostly of the student world—highly approved of the man-woman phenomenon. They supported her wildest demands. To them the new arrangement seemed perfect. They could enjoy the society of women without working for them. And not only were they not forcing this solution of their difficulties upon her, but she was demanding it as her right!

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION.

It is needless to say that evil-minded men took advantage of these earnest, but foolish young women. The most precious quality of enlightened man—the sense of need to protect the weak—was lost, and a selfish degenerating habit of exploiting women too often took its place. After the first years of youthful enthusiasm the woman with short hair and mannish airs found herself alone. As she grew older the yearning in her heart to live for her children became stronger than all professional pride. And the impossibility to worry about them and also to keep her brain clear for her strenuous mental work and the tremendous strain, besides, to keep up with the intellectual movements of the day finally broke down her nerves and left er an hysterical old woman. If she had a daughter the mother's one absorbing aim was to get her married and surrounded by the affections of the home which she herself had missed and scorned as bourgeois.

Many of these heart-broken, nerve-wrecked women in Russia, who are dragging out a weary life to its bitter end, could teach the rest of the world, and prophesy in regard to every phase, present and future, of the militant woman movement. These women do not own up to their experiments having been failures, yet in unguarded moments there slips from them a confession like this: "Not for the world would I have my daughter live the life I led."

In a negative sense these obsolescent militants must be regarded as martyrs, for through sad experience Russian men have learned to appreciate the home-creating woman and show her more respect, which in itself is a tremendous boon.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS.

As for any positive results of the Russian suffragists' activities, despite all they have said about the emancipation of women it is the Government that has almost invariably taken the initiative in proposing the laws that have brought telling reforms into the lives of the Russian women. So it was in the case of that mighty boon the law granting separate passports to Russian women; again, in the law granting daughters equal shares in inheritances to those of sons, instead of only the fourteenth part; and, again, in the law admitting peasant women into the peasant assemblies when measures against drunkenness are being discussed.

LEGALIZATION OF MALPRACTICE.

There are still suffragists in Russia, but to what extremes they have reduced their schemes of would-be feminine emancipation was shown by the conduct of some women doctors at a medical congress held in St. Petersburg last year. They actually favoured a proposal for the legalization of malpractice. And again this spring, when the same point was brought up at a congress of lawyers, the women members, who though not admitted to the Bar had finished the regular law courses, also stood for the legalization of illegal medical practice. There were probably women present on both occasions who did not approve of the attitude of their colleagues, but they did not protest.

This is but the logical end of a movement whose promoters, though they helped to destroy the abuses of the old regime, unfortunately developed a taste for iconoclasm, and continued their work of ruin after the real evils had been overcome.

THE "UNION OF RUSSIAN WOMEN."

Brighter times have dawned. Reconstruction is the watchword of the present, as all Russians of broad intelligence have come to understand. Public-spirited Russians are rallying round their patriotic and hard-working Emperor, and are helping eagerly, enthusiasatically to raise up the new Russia. And the more broadminded women see where their work lies; it is to creation of beauty in the land shows how wide its scope can be made to be. There are 15 million artisan workers in Russia. In fact the Russian peasant, who is above all a field worker, does not take kindly to factory work; a proof being that there are only two million factory workers in Russia. The Russian peasant is passionately attached to the land and likes to do artisan's work in the winter, which leaves him free to cultivate his beloved fields in the summer.

"The Union of Russian Women" want to help the Russian peasant artisan to learn to work more skilfully at his trade, to bring improved methods within his reach, to help him to preserve in his work the beautiful, rich designs of ancient Russia which are in danger of being lost, and to encourage him by helping to find a market for his wares. To this end they have already established special periodical bazaars in various parts of Russia for the sale of artisans' work, where the bazaars themselves sell their products without the help of middlemen. Such bazaars are gradually to be established all over Russia. Besides, more artisans' schools are to be opened, and craftsmen that show marked artistic ability are to be given the opportunity to study art.

Then there is the great work of once more beautifying the Russian home to be undertaken. A fierce money-making passion has possessed itself of the wife and mother in the middle classes. She must be brought back to her home and persuaded that not more luxury, but she, is needed at home, and that servants cannot replace her moral and esthetic influence. When the mother comes back the love of material as well as of moral beauty will again prevail in the Russian home.

The school, too, in which an alarmingly cynical spirit has grown up as a result of the destructive work of the iconoclasts, requires attention from the union. College boys and girls need again to be taught to believe in noble and uplifting things, in the love for their native land for instance, and in the beauty of manly and womanly sacrifice and self-control.

DESTRUCTION OF UGLINESS.

The programme of the "Union of Russian Women" includes far more than the positive phase of the creation of beauty. The members are devoting themselves as earnestly to its negative phase—the destruction of ugliness. As they are of a practical turn of mind, they have begun the destruction of ugliness by joining the Emperor's crusade against drunkenness. During the spring, ladies of rank and wealth were selling in the streets of St. Petersburg, at a low price, simple but instructive literature against intemperance. And they also sell wholesome patriotic books cheaply at these booths, hoping to counteract the evil influence of the ruinous trash the boys and girls of the poorer classes are absorbing.

In the more direct line of material beauty is the costume, for instance, Mme. Dietrich designed for Russian women, which is adaptation to modern ideas of grace and comfort of the old Russian-costume of the *boyarinas* (noble ladies of old). The ladies of the union wear these quaint picturesque costumes at the very pretty and original entertainments given by them during the winter months, which attract all the *elite* of the capital.

The union is happy in the patronage of the Empress Alexandra, herself a very able and lovely home-builder. While many of the prominent society women belong to the union, one of its most interesting feature is that it aims to unite all women, whether rich or poor, who wish to work for the moral and material beautifying of Russia. To encourage both the cult of beauty and things Russian the Countess, who is a skilful painter, is collecting original national designs in the villages all over the Empire, and making excellent reproductions of them for the Ministry of Agriculture. This is not all this remarkable woman has achieved. She has published a volume of graceful poems and an historical play, which was successfully performed in the capital.

INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS NOT EXCLUDED.

From the above description of the typical example of the new ideal of intelligent Russian womanhood it will be seen that the devotion to the cult of beauty, in its broad sense, by no means excludes the most ambitious intellectual attainments. On the contrary, it tends to encourage the very highest and broadest mental development, only that it demands that such a development should be inseparable from the highest aesthetic moral and spiritual progress. And henceforth this splendid all-round education is to be applied to fields of work that are more congenial to woman and increase her influence in the country far more than the artificial effort to compete with men in their political and special professional activities.

Another prominent public worker who has declared herself to be positively against women in politics is Mlle. Anna Artzimovitch. She is the president of the very successful "Society for the Protection of Young that have most cause to rejoice in the late Princess Mary Scherbatova, which provides young working girls with respectable, comfortable, Christian homes at a very low price.

AVOIDANCE OF POLITICAL PROPAGANDA.

As is known by all who have made a study of Russian life, the great trouble in the establishment of any public institution in Russia is the difficulty to avoid its becoming a medium for political propaganda. Attempts were made in this society, whose close connexion with factory life through the young factory workers made it tempting to agitators, to give it a political character. Thanks to the constant struggle of Mlle. Artzimovitch against this evil it has been avoided.

A few weeks ago the women of a Cossack village in the south of Russia proved that when public affairs came to such a pass as to really require immediate and decisive action on the part of the wives and mothers the women, even the peasant women of Russia, are able to rise to the occasion.

It is the work-burdened peasant women that have most cause to rejoice in the Emperor's campaign against drunkenness, and it is they especially who are on the alert to detect any attempt at the illegal sale of vodka.

The women of the village above-mentioned noticed that some suspicious-looking individuals for some days carried baskets in and out of the Government spirit shops. They knew that this vodka was to be sold secretly on holidays, when the sale of alcohol is prohibited. So a large crowd of these Cossack women armed themselves with rolling pins and surrounded the shop. Whenever a person with a covered basket left the shop they crashed into his basket with their rolling pins, and soon vodka was flowing in streams down the road. It was supposed that in the course of the day these resolute *babas* (peasant women) decided the fate of at least 20 gallons of vodka.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL AND HIS SONS.

During the debate on the report stage of the Finance Bill on July in 22nd,

Sir J. D. Rees moved an amendment to provide that the relief from income tax in respect of children should be extended from persons with incomes not exceeding £500 a year to persons with incomes up to £1,000 a year. He said that he asked for this in the interests of public servants abroad, and particularly of public servants in India. Officials from our British Possessions with sons who were likely to follow in their footsteps should have the advantage of giving them education in a public school. By common consent of those acquainted with this subject, they made better administrators in foreign countries than those who had not enjoyed that advantage.

Mr. Lloyd George, in opposing the amendment, said that if there was to be an extension of the allowance—and he hoped there would be—he personally would very much prefer to increase the allowance to incomes under £500. (Ministerial cheers.) The people with children and less than £500 a year were those who were hard hit by rates and taxes, and there was a good deal to be said for an increase of the allowance made to them.

Sir Matthew Wilson, as one who had been in India, supported the amendment. He knew how hard it was for Indian Civil servants to pay all these taxes.

Sir Albert Markham described the amendment as perfectly nonsensical. The amount of relief which was proposed to give to these people from India was 15s. on incomes of £1,000, and to say that an official from India did not educate his child because he could not get relief to the extent of 15s., was perfectly ludicrous, and the hon. member who moved the amendment knew it.

Sir J. D. Rees, while not accepting these views, admitted that his proposition did not seem to command support, and that he would not be justified in asking the House to divide upon it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

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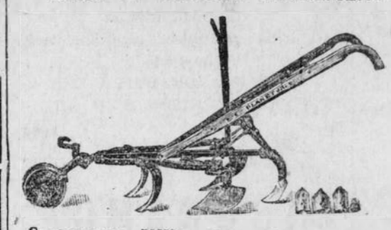

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